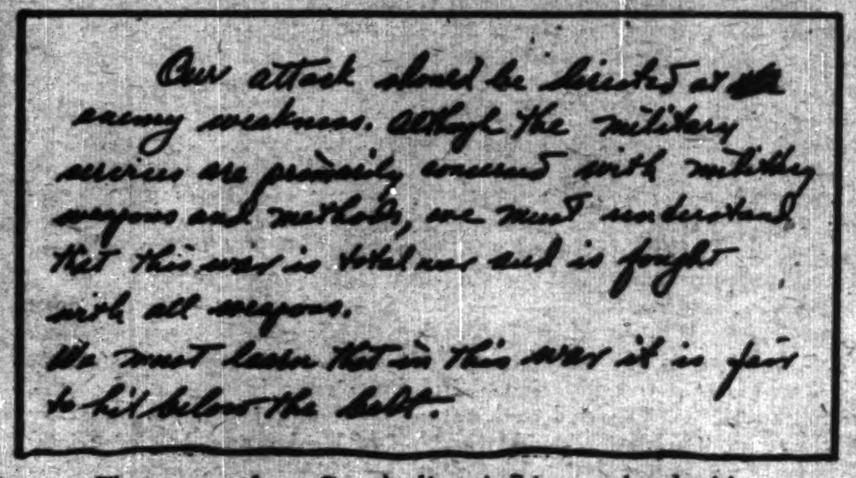
Diary in General Grow's Handwriting Belies Army Denial of 'Hit Below Belt' Quote

A charge by the Army that the contents of Gen. Grow's "war now" diary had been falsified was given the lie yesterday when sections of the diary in the general's own handwriting were published here.

On Thursday, the day after Gen. Grow was convicted by general court martial for having let his diary slip out of his hands, the Army declared that the diary had been deliberately distorted to further "Communist propaganda."

In particular, the Army cited the famous "hit-below-the belt" quotation and said that it nowhere existed in Grow's diary. The quotation is as follows:

"Our attack should be directed at enemy weakness. Although


Our attack should be directed at the enemy weakness. Although the military services are primarily concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this war is total war and is fought with all weapons.
We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt.

The excerpt from Grow's diary in his own handwriting.

the military services are primarily concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this is total war and is fought with all weapons. We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt."

But exactly these words in Gen. Grow's own handwriting appear in the text of the expose of the diary by British journalist Maj. Richard Squires, published here yesterday by The Hour Publishers, with an introduction by Albert Kahn.

The Squires pamphlet quotes extensively from the diary the General kept while U. S. military attache in Moscow and reproduces excerpts in Grow's own handwriting listing Russian targets to be

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Demos' 'Sellout' Hit By Powell at Harlem Meeting of 3,000

By ABNER W. BERRY

Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) yesterday rejected Sen. Sparkman's telegraphed pledge "to work wholeheartedly for the Democratic platform" and repeated his charges that the Democratic Party's civil rights plan represented a "sellout." The Negro Congressman from Harlem told an enthusiastic audience of more than 3,000 in Golden Gate Ballroom that Vice-Presidential candidate John Sparkman's answer to telegrammed questions as to the Alabama Senator's position on civil rights was "tinkling cymbals and sounding brass." Sparkman had been asked last week by Powell whether the Vice-Presidential candidate would support moves to eliminate the Senate filibuster and press for passage of all civil rights legislation.

The Sunday meeting was called by the Harlem Congressman to report on what he called "the inside story of the Chicago sellout." He declared in his opening sentence "the 1952 Negro has been sold down the river twice in the city of Chicago." He blamed the sellout however, mainly on "Uncle Toms" in the Democratic and Republican parties, singling out for a special lambasting the Negro Congressman from Chicago William L. Dawson who he accused of calling for a compromise on civil rights as a member of the convention platform committee.

CITES SPARKMAN

"Negroes sold us out in Chicago," Powell declared. And he followed this by taking the white liberals off the hook by quoting Sen. Hu-

(Continued on Page 6)

Massing of Flags Hailed at Olympics; U. S. Wins by 61

HELSINKI, Aug. 3.—The most thrilling Olympic Games of them all came to a finish here today, with 70,000 fans giving a tremendous ovation to the peaceful assemblage of the flags of all nations in a dramatic closing ceremony which ended with the extinguishing of the Olympic flame.

J. Sifrid Edstrom, retiring president of the Olympic International Committee, intoned, "I declare the 15th Olympiad Games closed, and, in accordance with tradition, I call upon the youth of every country to assemble in four years at Melbourne. May they display cheerfulness and concord so that the Olympic torch will be carried on."

Seventy flags were carried into the stadium, including that of the Chinese People's Republic.

In the morning, the final event was contested, with the United States adding four points in equestrian to bring its winning total to 614 points. The Soviet Union, in its first Olympics, made a great showing with 553½ points. The games were marked by spontaneous demonstrations of friendship between the competing youth of the two great countries. Hungary, a nation of nine million, finished a strong third with over 300 points in an astounding display of all-round athletic ability.

The Soviet Union led in total team points from the games' first day right up until Saturday, the last full day of competition, when the U. S. catapulted to the fore on the strength of an unprecedented five boxing championships, by five Negro boxers, more swimming and diving points, and a thrilling 36-25 basketball triumph over the runner-up Soviet team.

CLOSE GAME

The Soviet basketball team, shiftinhg to a ball control game, trailed by only two points, 17-15, at the half. They amazed the Americans with deft ball handling and a whirling freeze at burning

(Continued on Page 6)

FINNS CHEER ZATOPEK'S CALL FOR WORLD PEACE

HELSINKI, Aug. 3.—Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia's great triple Olympic champion, was cheered to the echo at a mass outdoor rally for peace here today when he called for an end to the Korean war and negotiations for world peace between nations.

Coast Jury Still Out After 72 Hours In Smith Act Trial

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—The jury in the Smith Act frameup case against William Schneiderman, California Communist leader, and 13 co-defendants, is due to resume its deliberations tomorrow morning after being out for 72 hours.

The case went to the jury at 4:25 p.m., Thursday afternoon. The jury weighed the case all day Friday and Saturday and for an hour and a half this morning. After failing to reach a verdict by noon today, the jury was taken on a bus ride into the country in the afternoon.

Friday noon, the jury sent a note into Judge Mathes asking to examine certain exhibits. All 800 exhibits of the trial were then carted into the jury room.

Judge Mathes charged the jury Thursday afternoon after overruling a defense motion for a mistrial. The mistrial motion was based on publication by Sen. McCarran of a false and hate-inciting report by the BFI charging the Communist Party was plotting to overthrow the government.

Judge Mathes' summation conceded that "the Communist Party as such is not on trial." He added:

"Even if you (the jurors) find that the conspiracy charged in the indictment has been proved you may not infer that any particular individual is a party to . . . such conspiracy merely because the evidence shows him or her to have been a member or officer of the Communist Party."

No evidence—other than that of membership or the holding of official positions in the Party—was

(Continued on Page 6)

New Steel Walkouts in Chicago Fight Speedup

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Walkouts at steel mills in this area counteracted a pattern of intense speedup within a week after the workers returned to their jobs following the two-month steel strike.

Several hundred quit their jobs in the U. S. Steel beam mill in South Chicago in protest against a cut in the working force and the loading of these jobs on smaller crews.

At Inland Steel in South Chicago, the bundlers in the tin mill stopped work over the company's demand for a 40 percent increase in their production.

Workers at the South Chicago mill charged the company was trying to make up in speedup for the time lost during the strike, and to undermine the inadequate agreement.

Al Towers, local president, said that "the walkout was a spontaneous one," but that the union has filed a grievance against the elimination of personnel and the consolidation of jobs.

Workers manned the picket lines at the big South Chicago mill in greater numbers than at any time during the eight-week strike.

In East Chicago, the walkout centered around 54 men who bundle the tin sheets for shipment. For many years, their rate of work has been 17 bundles an hour. They quit when the company insisted they produce 28 bundles for the same pay.

Local president Don Lutes told the Daily Worker that the company was using "Gestapo methods" in trying to enforce the speedup. He said they assigned a foreman to

(Continued on Page 6)

'Last-Ditch' Negotiations on N. Y. Central

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—A "last-ditch" conference will be held tomorrow morning by representatives of four Railroad Brotherhoods and of New York Central Eastern Division officials on grievances against which the unions are preparing to strike.

A spokesman for the Brotherhoods said the strike would "probably not" be called before Tuesday if negotiations break down.

The walkout hinges on negotiations of some 300 grievances, many dating back to 1950.

Mine, Mill Backs Pro-Labor, Pro-Peace Election Candidates

DENVER, Aug. 3.—The executive board of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has urged a policy of independent political action to return the nation to a government "not for special interests and war, but for the people and peace." In a political action statement adopted by the Board at a June meeting and dramatized in the union's newspaper, the Mine-Mill leaders warned that the union's "economic fight cannot continue to be successful unless the present direction of our economy is halted."

The Truman administration, the statement said, despite its avowed friendliness for labor, "has created and directed a foreign policy which has resulted in a disastrous war, which, if continued, can but lead the American people to economic ruin."

The unionists declared that in the present political elimate the best interests of the union can be served by reaffirmation of "our traditional policy of independent political action."

This means, Mine-Mill said, "support of pro-labor candidates no matter whether they be members of the Republican, Democratic or Progressive parties."

"MINIMUM PROGRAM"

The executive board recommended a "minimum program" to the locals around the nation including the holding of area conferences, interviewing of candidates and appraisal of them for endorsement purposes and a campaign to get out the vote, particularly of union members.

Issues on which to test candidates included the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran acts, fair employment legislation, flood control, housing, school and public health programs.

Of greatest importance, it said, "is the question of peace and prosperity as the alternative to war and depression."

Regardless of who is elected President, the statement concluded, "we can help guarantee political gains for the people if we mobilize our membership and clearly indicate that the Mine, Mill and Smelter workers are determined not to sell cheaply our political birthright, our devotion to democracy, our support for a program extending and advancing the well-being and security of our membership and the American people."

Strike Lasting Nearly a Year Wins Pay Hike

WHIPPANY, N. J., Aug. 3.—A strike of 800 CIO workers against the Whippany Paperboard Co. was settled five days before the first anniversary of the walkout.

The strike was called by the United Paperworkers Aug. 1, 1951 to press demands for a 16 cent increase. Settlement terms provided a 10 cents hourly increase, hehiring of all strikers and a cost-of-living escalator clause under which wages will be aljusted at sixth month intervals.

The walkout remained solid despite company attempts to use scabs and anti-picketing injunctions and to fly material out of its plant by helicopter. Five union members were fined and jailed for contempt of court during the strike. They were charged with violating an anti-picketing injunction.

Krupp and IG Plants Speeding Tanks, Bombs

The arms firm of Krupp is already back at work making tanks in the Bavarian town of Allach, according to esnsational facts and figures on West German arms production published by the Berlin newspaper "Neues Deutschland."

The firm of B. M. W. in Allach, Bavaria, is turning out over 200 tanks with 800 H.P. motors every three months, the paper stated. In addition gun carriers and many thousands of armoured cars are being produced.

Factories of the I. G. Farben concern are turning out white phosphorus, used in fire bombs, at the rate of over 6,000 tons annually. A further factory is being constructed at Waldhut with a capacity of 1,800 tons yearly.

In the Mannheim factory of I. G. Farben a total of 12,000 workers are employed in the manufacture of gasses and other chemicals for military purposes.

The UDM factory in Werdohl in Bavaria is turning out detonators.

A factory at Neummenster, British Zone, is producting hand grenades at the rate of 5,000 per hour.

The Bochumer Verein factory in the Ruhr is making 8.8 and 10.5 centimeter shell casings marked C. F.

At Plochingen, American Zone, large numbers of MG 42 machine guns are being produced.

At Velbert, near Dusseldorf, the firm of Engels and Wenke is making hand grenades.

The Linhoff factory in Munich supplies special optical instruments to the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Nazi germ warfare experts are back at work in West Germany, continuing experiments in bacteriological warfare which they started under Hitler, according to reports from Frankfurt, American Zone.

At the I. G. Farben laboratories in Wuppertal Prof. Walter Kikuth, specialist in sleeping sickness, is in charge of the experiments.

CRC Seeks $60,000 Fund In Fight to Free Nelson

By ART SHIELDS

"The Civil Rights Congress plans to raise the sum of $60,000 for the freedom of Steve Nelson and his five co-defendants in Pittsburgh," William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, said yesterday.

"We will carry the fight all the way to the United States Supreme Court if necessary," said Patterson. "But our reliance is on the people."

Patterson had come back to New York from a Midwest CRC conference in Pittsburgh, where Steve Nelson has begun serving a 20-year sentence on framedup charges of "sedition."

There were more than 30 CRC delegates there from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Most of them were personal friends of Steve and his co-defendants. They voted unanimously to raise the $60,000.

"These men and women are devoted fighters for civil rights," said Patterson. "They know that it isn't easy to raise that much money. But they regard the fight in Pittsburgh as a key battle in the struggle against fascism. And they see a growing conscious among the workers of the necessity of defeating this witchhunt."

The defense fund will be raised on a quota basis by the CRC movement in each of the six participating states.

MASS PROTESTS

Patterson said the immediate emphasis of the freedom campaign will be on bail. The CRC will organize mass protests to give Steve his constitutional right to bail.

The CRC is carrying Steve's appeal to the higher Pennsylvania courts. The effectiveness of this appeal, said Patterson, depends on teh mass pressure of the people.

REPEAL FIGHT

The CRC is also directing the people's attention to the necessity of repealing the "sedition" law that was originally passed in June, 1919, as a weapon against the AFL's steel campaign of that year.

"Hundreds of miners' locals protested the 'sedition' bill while it was still in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1919," said Patterson. "The national AFL and President Gompers spoke out against it. The Democratic leader of the State Assembly said he was voting against it on the instructions of his party. And the time is coming when the people will blot this fascist law off the books."

Patterson got a warm response when he spoke against the "sedition" law in the big Calvary AME Church in Pittsburgh. He was introduced to the audience by the pastor, Rev. Little, a Negro leader, as a fighter for his people.

Patterson said that special mass protest efforts will be made on Sept. 7, Constitution Day.

The CRC protests will also be directed actively against the Smith Act frameup now going on in Pittsburgh, as well as against the "sedition" act.

Motions to dismiss the indictments against the Pittsburgh Six open today (Monday).

The six Federal Smith Act defendants are Steve Nelson, Ben Carreathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; William Albertson of Detroit, Andy Onda, Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, and Irving Weissman.

Onda and Dolsen, as well as Nelson, have been convicted under the state "sedition" act, although not yet sentenced like Nelson. All the defendants except Nelson are out on bail.

HIT MOVE ON COAST TO BAR UNESCO STUDY COURSES

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—American Women for Peace urged here that the UNESCO study courses be reinstituted in the city schools because they further the cause of world peace.

"Charges that UNESCO is a 'plot' to subvert children from loyalty to home and country are the school system and modern education as 'Communist,' and on teachers and textbooks as 'subversive,'" the peace organization pointed out.

"The real aim behind these fraudulent claims is to stampede schools and parents into accepting a fascist authoritarian conditioning of U. S. children."

In taking its stand for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization program, American Women for Peace tangled with several super patriotic groups conducting a Hearst-inspired pressure campaign on the board of education.

American Women for Peace cited the position of the California PTA which said recently that the attack on UNESCO was based on "little or no foundation" and was deliberate misrepresentation by the same forces "which have been in the forefront of the attack on the public schools."

This position is confirmed by the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee Bulletin, "The Current Attacks on the UN and UNESCO" and by an article in McCalls magazine, said Women for Peace.

"It is clear from these well-documented sources," said the peace organization, "that the main exponents of war, race hatred and a super America have as chief target the minds of children and youth."

Finding these "forces are becoming increasingly dangerous," American Women for Peace concluded that "there is a 'plot' against the minds of Los Angeles school children—but it is a plot to forbid our children even an acquaintance with the word 'peace,' to deprive them of all training in democratic concepts."

"Determined mothers can turn the tide," said the organization. "We agree with the Friends that clarity on the issues—and, we add, action—should be sought in every kind of local group, but especially in the PTA and other school organizations.'"

YOUTH PEACE LEADERS HARASSED BY FBI MEN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3. — A warning that FBI agents are "attempting to intimidate young people who are against war" was sounded here by Chairman Ted Wright and Organizational Secretary Arnold Schimberg of the Labor Youth League.

Schimberg was approached last week by an FBI agent, one of three who have been following the youth leader sporadically for the past three months.

The approach was made, Schimberg reported, while he was on a shopping trip on the Eastside.

The agent smiled, Schimberg said, and greeted him with a familiar "Hello, Arnie."

Schimberg said, "I don't know you from Adam."

The agent accompanied Schimberg to a bakery, asking him to "talk with us" for awhile.

At the door of the bakery Schimberg said, "Look, I don't have a thing to say to you—now or ever."

He slammed the door in the agent's face and went about his shopping. When he left the bakery, the agent had disappeared.

Schimberg is the third LYL leader to be approached by the Justice Department's plainclothesmen in the past year.

Shortly after the Smith Act arrests of 15 California working class leaders last July 26, Wright, the young Negro chairman of the league, was forced to halt his car by FBI men who attempted to intimidate him and buy his services.

Last week another Negro youth leader was "braced" by agents who tried to force him to talk about the league and its activities.

Schimberg and Wright pointed out that a western states convention of LYL here June 21, went on record strongly against such moves of the FBI and its using the Smith Act as a weapon of intimidation.

"The government," they said, "is out not only to intimidate and harass youth and enlist whatever stoolpigeons it can, but it hopes also to influence the policy of LYL and other progressive organizations by its threats."

The youth leaders said the federal police agency has assumed the role of a political stroogarm of the government, and its "policies and methods are illegal, unconstitutional and anti-democratic."

They stressed the need for progressives to be alert and to forego attempts to "outfox, outtalk, outguess" FBI agents.

Rally Sept. 8 to Mark Romania's Anniversary

The eighth anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the Nazis will be celebrated Sept. 5 at 8 p.m. at Riverside Plaza Hotel, Broadway and 73rd St., it was announced Friday by the committee for the Eighth Anniversary of Romanian Freedom.

Among the speakers will be Cornelius Bogdon, Romanian Charge D'Affairs at Washington; Howard Fast, novelist and Leon Strauss.

Rey Lev, pianist, and others will perform in the concert portion of the program.

'Taras Shevchenko' Is Superb Soviet Film

By DAVID PLATT

The Stanley Theatre's new Soviet film "Taras Shevchenko" is one of the finest films we have seen in years.

It tells of a time in Czarist Russia when it was considered a crime to speak out against the evils of society.

In Russia in the 1840s, as in the U. S. in the 1950s, there were witchhunts against progressive writers, and artists who fought for the rights of the down-trodden.

"Taras Shevchenko" is the story of the witch-hunt against the great Ukrainian people's poet and painter Shevchenko, who rose from serfdom to write:

"When I am dead, bury me deep...
But yourselves rise up
And break your chains in glee!
And with the oppresors' evil blood
Sprinkle liberty!
And when that great new family's born,
The Family of the free
O have a kindly and peaceful word
With which to remember me."

This artist, whose poems were saturated with democratic ideas and filled with hatred for the nobility, is portrayed with great artistic force by the Soviet actor Sergei Bondarchuk, who will be remembered for his performance of the leading role in the recent "Dream of a Cossack."

It is not only the extraordinary performance of the role of Shevchenko but the general high technical and artistic excellence of all parts of the film that makes it so outstanding.

• • •

Shevchenko was born a serf, and though freed by his master at an early age and educated in the best schools of Russia, he never forgot that he was a son of Ukrainia—a nation oppressed by the czars.

The film shows that Czar Nicholas the First hated Shevchenko for writing poems filled with bitterness because his brothers and sisters in the Ukraine were still serfs, and set out to crush this talent which was influencing the youth of Russia in a wrong way, that is, influencing them to support the fight for Ukrainia's freedom.

Sergei Bondarchuk as 'Taras Shevchenko'

The Czar sent an informer to spy on Shevchenko, and had the poet arrested and exiled to an army camp for 10 years with orders to make a soldier of him and not let him get hold of paper, pencils or paint with which to continue his "subversive" activities.

We see an officer turning the prisoner's pockets inside out to see if he was concealing any artistic tools.

We see the Czar giving instructions to destroy all of Shevchenko's poems.

His police go through the villages breaking instruments and arresting anyone found singing his songs.

But, as this beautiful film points out, no matter how hard Nicholas the First tried to break the poet's spirit, he failed to still the voice of this Ukrainian whose verses were permeated with the dream of a land without masters or slaves and who advocated the liberation of all the oppressed. And somehow, despite the czar's repression, Shvenchenko's poems got around to the people.

• • •

Shevchenko's experiences as a soldier in exile where he witnessed the brutal murder with whips (3,000 strokes) of a private for talking back to an officer, are among the most powerful in the film.

Especially moving is the scene where the poet, who is determined that no one will ever make a soldier out of him, is ordered to entertain the officers, and gives them a lesson in the meaning of human dignity that gets through even to their degraded minds.

They never did make a soldier out of the poet. Shevchenko never learned a single exercise in soldiering.

• • •

The film says that Shevchenko was eventually freed from his prison camp with the help of other progressive writers and artists of his time who recognized the exceptional qualities of the poet's work and labored tirelessly to free him.

These included such outstanding Russian novelists and critics of the past century as Dobrolyubov, Nekrassov Turgenev and the "young" Leo Tolstoi.

All these we meet briefly in the home of Chernyshevsky, Russia's great revolutionary democrat.

"All progressives must take part in the amnesty campaign for Shevchenko," Chernyshevsky says.

Another writer adds: "The Russian people are eager to hear words of truth."

• • •

One of the most interesting aspects of the film is the portrayal of the fight of Russia's greatest intellectuals in behalf of Shevchenko—poet of the oppressed Ukrainian nation.

At a time when the Czarist regime was trying with all its might and main to destroy the language, culture and national consciousness of the Ukrainian people, the leaders of Russian cultural life came out against the Czar's repressive policies and firmly supported the aspirations of the Ukrainian masses.

Who can fail to be moved by the scene in the film where one of the outstanding Russian translators of that time reads his version of Shevchenko's poetry to a meeting in St. Petersburg, and the Russian audience gives a great ovation to the Ukrainian poet just returned from his 10-year exile.

It was out of this unity of all the peoples of the Russian Empire against czarism that the fraternity of nations of the Soviet Union was born.

This unity contains an important lesson for the American people today. Only by solidarity with the struggles of the Negro nation within our borders can the future of our nation be made secure. The recognition of the cultural expressions of the Negro people as an integral part of the struggle for freedom today can help to build that solidarity.

"Taras Shevchenko" is a film of remarkable beauty and depth. We urge every one to see it.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE IRANIACS

"Last night,' said Edna, "I had a dream. I dreamed I was a newspaper reporter and you were a famous psychiatrist."

"Who, me?" asked Arch.

"Yes, you," said Edna.

"Thank you, dear. Tell me about the dream."

"It was this way," said Edna, leaning back in the armchair and staring at the ceiling. "I came into your office and said, 'Dr. Farch, I would like your opinion on some international matters.' You cleared your throat and said, 'Of course, young woman, of course.' Then I said, 'Dr. Farch, please give me your opinion of the situation in Iran where the people have thrown out Ghavam and are asking Truman please not to help them anymore while there's still something left of the country."

"You came to the right man," said Arch. "What did Dr. Farch say?"

"Dr. Farch said that 'nationalism is a familiar factor in the political world and it can be constructive.'"

"Did he say that?" asked Arch, pleased as punch.

"He sure did. Then he said, 'but when nationalism is turned into a sort of mass-suicide complex it leaves the world of political health and gets into the field of morbid psychology.'"

"That Dr. Farch must be a smart fellow," said Arch.

"O, he said more than that," continued Edna. "He said that what has happened in Iran is not nationalism but madness. And then you know what?"

"What?"

"I woke up," said Edna, "and what do you know! The New York Times said exactly the same thing about Iran that Dr. Farch said."

"Maybe Dr. Farch is editing the Times," suggested Arch.

"I think he is," agreed Edna.

Arch clucked his tongue. "What a shame," he murmured. "Iran has gone crazy.'

"Somebody has gone crazy," said Edna. "But I'm not sure it's Iran."

"They got a mass suicide complex," said Arch, "You just told me that's what the Times says."

"I wonder what's wrong with China," murmured Edna. "I guess China has dementia praecox."

"Why so?"

"Well, if Iran has a mass suicide complex just for wanting her own oil, you can imagine what China has for wanting her own land!"

"Dementia praecox," said Arch. "That's bad!" The world is in a serious situation."

"Indeed. And so is the Times.'

"What's the matter with the Times?" asked Arch.

"The Times? The Times is just plain nuts."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Some Olympic Notes Written on Friday

REGARDLESS OF WHAT the score was in the final basketball game between our champs and the Soviet runner ups Saturday, it is interesting to note the following estimation by Phog Allen, the Kansas U. coach. Said he,

"Make no mistake about it, the Russians have the best team here (outside of the U. S.) with a sound game. They'll develop far more than the others. They play the driving game typical of college basketball. . . . That's something you don't have to tell our boys. They'll be up for this one."

Informationally, the U. S. basketball team in the 1948 Olympics,starring the Kentucky team of Groza, Beard and Co., beat France in the final game 65-21.

SAY, WHEN a country of nine million like Hungary, zooms athletically past countries like England and France with populations over forty millions—as of Friday's standings Hungary was third with 243 points, France 8th with 122 and Britain 10th with 100—mightn't it be a fair assumption that there is much more opportunity for sports competition in the smaller country—and maybe that they're eating better there?

A HUGE PUBLIC peace rally was scheduled for Sunday in the heart of Helsinki by the Finnish Peace Committee after the conclusion of the Games. Among the featured speakers—the greatest Olympic champion of all time, one who knows the difference between peace and war, the former anti-Nazi resistance hero Emil Zatopek.

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A BROOKLYN "EAGLE" sports columnist, Ralph Trost, expresses perplexity over the results of the women's gymnastic competition at the Olympic Games. "The United States women," he writes, "scoring one point in track and no points whatsoever in gymnastics, trails by what may be described as a one-sided score. . . ."

((After this was written our women did go on to win a track Gold Medal, the sprint relay.)

"I have always been taught," writes the Eagle man, "that no country in the world extended full liberty to women as nearly as the United States. Liberty of action, it might be deduced, has not developed one muscle—unless it be that our lasses can deal a faster canasta than any other women. . . . This treatise benig a scientific paper brings up the question, 'How come a nation of 140,000,000 or so with more women than men doesn't have a single outstanding gymnast?' . . . I am just asking. . . ."

It seems like a reasonable question, worthy of some study.

However, Mr. Trost fails to note that it wasn't only our women gymnasts who were shut out. We also entered a full men's team in all the gymnastic events, and none of them could finish as high as sixth in a single event, for a single point!

Now, contrary to some of the sneering articles you may have seen, gymnastics is not an "alien" thing to our country. In fact, I dare say that the average American youngster who learns how to do things over the "horse," on the parallel bars and on the mat, outnumbers by 1,000-1 the youngster who learns to throw the shot, discus, javelin, race over hurdles, pole vault or leave the sprinters' staring blocks.

Just adding a thought to Mr. Trost's very valid question on the lack of relative success by our Olympic women, could our total shutout in gymnastics competition be attributed to the fact that there is no commercial angle to gymnastics competition, and that our sports tend to grow along the lines of the box office?

King and the 'Quick Pitch'

BIT OF A RUCKUS going on about Clyde King's "quick pitch." Against the Pirates last Thursday Gus Bell stepped into the batters' box, King pitched, Bell grounded out for what would have been the third out, and ump Gugliemi said "no pitch"—the batter wasn't set when King fired. Given another chance Bell got a hit and the Pirates wound up with three runs.

The umps' contention is that there is danger of serious injury if a pitch is thrown before a batter is completely ready and looking for it. King counters angrily by saying there is nothing in the rules that says you can't pitch when a batter is in the batters' box, which is true. He says the burden should be on the hitter to be ready or not be in the batter's box. As for injury, he says that's out because when he fires with a batter in the box and not quite set, his only idea is to pour it right across the plate for a strike.

Well, King is a pitcher and looks at it his way. What he didn't say but what is so, is that he is the type of pitcher who does not have overpowering stuff and must depend on every artifice, headwork, keeping the batter guessing and off balance, etc. If there is a rule or lack of rules to be taken advantage of, it is up to King to utilize same.

However, I think the umps are right and King is wrong. If there is no rule stating that a batter must be reasonably set and ready for the pitch even though he has stepped into the batters' box, there ought to be. The players' safety should come first every time. While it might be true that a pitcher with King's control is not a menace to the batter sneaking one through before he is ready, if he can do it other pitchers will try to do it on a regular basis and then the possibility of serious beanings goes sharply up.

Good luck to you, Clyde, but without the "quick pitch." And let's get the safety rule into the books fast.

'Cultural' Note from Helsinki

WE'LL WIND UP today with a paragraph from one of the dispatches of Armour Milne of the London Daily Worker. It's not about sports, strictly speaking, but since this column appears on the cultural page, let 'er rip. Take it, Armour Milne,

•

Ending today's story on a cultural note, there is a vivid difference in assessment of culture in the two camps housing the athletes. In the camp where the American and co. are housed, a few out of date American and British films provide the sole means of entertainment. The British actually brought two old films to Helsinki, and that in itself was reported as something worth while in the British newspapers.

But in the other camp, where the athletes of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania are housed, there are regular cultural evenings, with orchestras and dancing and singing groups forward from all of the countries named. These not only take it in turn to entertain the athletes, but they are also putting on regular shows for the people of Helsinki and the visitors.

NAACP Cites Sparkman, Nixon Record on Rights

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The voting records of Democratic and Republican Vice-Presidential candidates, compiled and released yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reveals that both opposed an FEPC law with enforcement powers.

During 1950 when hopes were high for passage of an FEPC law, the NAACP compliation shows, Republican candidate Richard Nixon voted twice with the anti-civil rights bloc. On February 22 of that year, the record shows, he voted in the House against "an FEPC bill with enforcement powers." Two years later, on June 24, 1952, Nixon as a senator voted with the Dixiecrats against reporting a similar bill out of the Senate Labor and Education Committee.

Democratic candidate John Sparkman's record follows the Dixiecrats' blueprint. The Alabama Senator voted against protecting servicemen from civilian assaults; against non-segregated federal housing; for the right to filibuster; for the right of southern states to use federal funds on a jimcrow basis; for a southern regional pact to freeze jimcrow higher education; for a jimcrow army.

Contrary to the impression which Democrats are seeking to make concerning Sparkman as a "liberal," he did not, as they claim, vote against the poll tax. In fact, the record shows, Sparkman voted to defeat a measure which would have freed only war veterans from the poll tax obligation.

The NAACP release omits, in the case of Nixon, his many other anti-democratic activities both as a Representative and a Senator. For example, it is not shown that as a member of the House Un-American Committee, he participated in or agreed to the hounding of Negro and white trade unionists for exercising their right of free speech. Nor does the released record show that Nixon was one of the most active fanners of anti-Communist hysteria and warmongering which flared over a wide section of country against Negro homeseekers and resulted in the bomb-murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

While no recommendation as to choice was made by the NAACP in issuing the voting records of the Vice-Presidential candidates, it is clear that if the legislative program of the organization is used as a yardstick, both are a long way from measuring up.

Among the strongest demands made by the NAACP and its supporters in the pre-convention struggles were for an FEPC law with enforcement powers and a change in the cloture rule of the Senate allowing only limited debate and ensuring a vote on civil rights measures.

Notables Ask Candidates Come Out vs. McCarran Act

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

An Open Letter folder to Congressional candidates asking them to declare publicly their position with regard to the McCarran Act (the Internal Security Act of 1950) is being distributed by the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, the committee announced yesterday.

The Open Letter, signed by 100 educators, religious leaders and professional people from all over the country pointed out that the McCarran Act "is responsible for the intolerable situation in which Government agencies, in a manner all too reminiscent of Nazi Germany, are already preparing concentration camps, are holding thought-control hearings, are denying passports to citizens, and are deporting and refusing admission to aliens."

The folder provides space for an individual to add his signature to the list of distinguished signers of the Open Letter before sending the folders on to his Congressional candidates.

The Open Letter folder—a copy of which is enclosed—can be obtained from the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, 2 Stone Street, New York, N. Y., at a cost of $1 per 100 copies.

SIGNERS

Among the signers to the Open Letter are:

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.; Miss Emily Greene Balch, co-winner, Nobel Peace Prize (1946), Professor Emeritus, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; S. Miles Bouton, writer and lecturer, Ashville, N. Y.; Catherine Drinker Bowen, author, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Prof. George Dahl, Professor Emeritus, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist and Pulitzer Prize winner, Arlington, Vt.; Dr. Robert Gordis, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Rockaway Park, N. Y.

Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Dr. William E. Hocking, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University, Madison, N. H.; Prof. Harold Hotelling, Professor of Mathematical Statistics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Rabbi Leo Jung, Rabbinical Council of America, New York City.

Bishop Gerald Kennedy, Portland Area, the Methodist Church, Portland, Ore.; Dr. John A. Mackay, President, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton; and Professor Robert Redfield, anthropologist, University of Chicago.

FBI STOOLIE WHO 'REMEMBERS' 1932 TALKS CAN'T REMEMBER WHICH DAY HE TOOK STAND

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Louis Rosser, a professional west coast anti-labor informer for the FBI, fifth government witness in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, could not remember when cross-examined Friday the day he was called to the stand to testify. This amazing failure of the witness to remember that the prosecutor called him to the stand only three days before loomed as a significant factor in impeaching creditibility of his earlier detailed accounts of alleged speeches and statements he claimed were made 18, 19 and 20 years ago by Pettis Perry and other defendants.

Juror III, Replaced

Charles C. Chatterton, Columbia Broadcasting System technician, jurer in the trial of the 15 New York Communists, was excused Friday by Judge Edward J. Dimock because of illness. Chatterton was replaced by alternate juror Noble W. Jones, Salvation Army social group worker. Jones the first of four alternatives, was the only Negro qualified by the court for service in the trial.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks objected vigorously to replacement of Chatterton, a white man, with the Negro juror.

Questioned by defense attorney James Wright, Rosser remembered well enough he was sent here by the FBI from Los Angeles on July 17 to testify against the 15 defendants. But his memory which was unusually sharp about alleged events as far back as 1932, faded to zero when the lawyer put his next question.

Q. What date was it when you took the stand in this case?

A. What stand?

Q. The stand you are sitting on.

A. I don't remember.

Q. Is it because it was so long ago?

A. No.

Q. Why don't you know what day you took the stand?

A. It just slipped my mind.

Wright reminded the witness it was the beginning of his third day on the stand, that he began to testify, under direct examination last Wednesday.

Wright recalled Rosser's earlier testimony purporting to quote in detail statements he said he heard Perry make in the early and middle 1930s about "violent overthrow" of the government.

Q. Did you keep notes on the series of meetings or activities you attended in the middle 30s?

A. No. I kept it in my mind.

Wright left it to the jury to decide whether it could believe what Rosser said he "remembered" Perry saying two decades ago. He proceeded to question the witness about his present residence in Los Angeles.

Q. Do you remember the date you moved there?

A. No.

Q. Why don't you remember that date?

A. You don't remember things like that.

Rosser admitted he could not remember when he moved into a residence at a previous address. Wright's questioning turned to the witness' family relations.

Q. What is the date of your marriage?

A. I don't remember.

"I can't remember all those things," the informer pleaded.

The only event the witness clearly remembered during the cross examination was his enlistment in 1950 in the FBI stoolpigeon service, an act which condemned him as a betrayer of the struggles of his own people, the Negro people, against vicious jimcrow.

Wright kept pounding away, shattering Rosser's credibility at every turn. He questioned Rosser about his elaborate story of an alleged 1934 meeting in the Los Angeles Negro community. Under direct examination Rosser quoted Perry as telling the meeting socialism could not be esablished without "violent" action.

"Isn't it a fact you didn't remember that meeting at all?" the lawyer asked.

Rosser insisted he did remember.

Q. What did Perry say on that occasion?

A. I don't know.

Wright reminded the witness he "did know" about the alleged speech the day before.

"I resent that," the witness shouted.

He said he first met defendant Betty Gannett in Los Angeles, August or September, 1935.

Q. It could have been in July, could it?

A. It could have.

Rosser said he met defendant Claudia Jones in 1937 in the Young Communist League headquarters. He identified the YCL headquarters as having an entrance at 14 St. in New York. Entrance to the YCL offices at that time were at E. 12 St.

Rosser will be under cross-examination when the trial resumes Monday.

Baltimore 6 Will Appeal to Supreme Court

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

RICHMOND, Va.—The U. S. Court of Appeals Thursday turned down an appeal by the six Baltimore Smith Act defendants

In a 19-page unanimous opinion by Chief Judge John J. Parker, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit said it could find no basis for granting a new trial to the defendants.

Harold Buchman, a Baltimore lawyer who represented several of the defendants, said the case would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The opinion held that membership and literature provisions of the Smith Act of 1940, under which the six were convicted, were constitutional.

The six defendants had been fined $1,000 each and sentenced to prison terms of from two to five years each as follows: Philip Frankfeld, five years; his wife, Regina, two years; George A. Meyers, chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, four years; Leroy H. Wood, District of Columbia party chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg and Maurice L. Braverman, a Baltimore lawyer, three years each.

ALP Asks Disbarment of Abner Surpless

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The Kings County American Labor Party Friday sent a letter to Mayor Impellitteri, Chief Magistrate Murtagh and the New York City Bar Association demanding the removal of Abner Surpless as a Magistrate and his disbarment as a lawyer. The letter was signed by Paul Trilling, Kings County American Labor Party executive secretary.

The letter follows:

"Magistrate Abner Surpless has disgraced his judicial office and this city. His vicious Hitlerian remarks about the Puerto Rican people, and his behavior on the bench, are a serious threat to the people and democratic institutions of New York City.

"To call Magistrate Surpless un-American would be charitable. His remarks are uncivilized. He should be promptly removed from the bench and barred from the practice of law."

Jersey CIO-PAC Weighs Stand On Elections

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

NEWARK, N. J.—The 70-member state CIO Political Action Committee will reexamine the state political situation in the light of the recent national political conventions, state CIO president Carl Holderman said Friday.

The committee will meet in Newark Aug. 7 with CIO delegates to the Democratic convention.

The CIO-PAC has indorsed Archibald S. Alexander for election to the U. S. Senate. However, it postponed other Congressional indorsements pending recommendations from county units.

PEKING
MOSCOW
PRAGUE
LONDON
PARIS
VIENNA
BERLIN
GENEVA
KISLOVODSK
HANKOW
TBILISI
NAPLES
COPENHAGEN

Welcome Home Reception
for
DR. JOHN A. KINGSBURY
National Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
and
MRS. KINGSBURY
After their extensive trip abroad
Thursday, Aug. 7, at 7:30 p.m.
HOTEL CAPITOL
(Air - Cooled)
Eighth Avenue at 51st Street
$2.00 Contribution Refreshments
FOR RESERVATIONS APPLY
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
114 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y. MUrray Hill 3-2080

"TARAS SHEVCHENKO"
IN MAGICOLOR also "MAY DAY 1952"
STANLEY
XTRA
Soviet Olympic Champions in Action

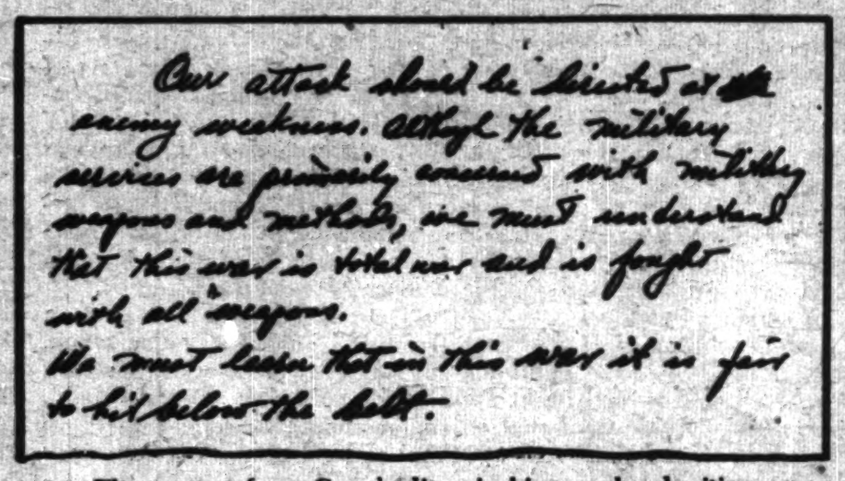
Diary in General Grow's Handwriting Belies Army Denial of 'Hit Below Belt' Quote

A charge by the Army that the contents of Gen. Grow's "war now" diary had been falsified was given the lie yesterday when sections of the diary in the general's own handwriting were published here.

On Thursday, the day after Gen. Grow was convicted by general court martial for having let his diary slip out of his hands, the Army declared that the diary had been deliberately distorted to further "Communist propaganda."

In particular, the Army cited the famous "hit-below-the belt" quotation and said that it nowhere existed in Grow's diary. The quotation is as follows:

"Our attack should be directed at enemy weakness. Although


Our attack should be directed at the enemy weakness. Although the military services are primarily concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this war is total war and is fought with all weapons.
We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt.

The excerpt from Grow's diary in his own handwriting.

the military services are primarily concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this is total war and is fought with all weapons. We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt."

But exactly these words in Gen. Grow's own handwriting appear in the text of the expose of the diary by British journalist Maj. Richard Squires, published here yesterday by The Hour Publishers, with an introduction by Albert Kahn.

The Squires pamphlet quotes extensively from the diary the General kept while U. S. military attache in Moscow and reproduces excerpts in Grow's own handwriting listing Russian targets to be

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Demos' 'Sellout' Hit By Powell at Harlem Meeting of 3,000

By ABNER W. BERRY

Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) yesterday rejected Sen. Sparkman's telegraphed pledge "to work wholeheartedly for the Democratic platform" and repeated his charges that the Democratic Party's civil rights plan represented a "sellout." The Negro Congressman from Harlem told an enthusiastic audience of more than 3,000 in Golden Gate Ballroom that Vice-Presidential candidate John Sparkman's answer to telegrammed questions as to the Alabama Senator's position on civil rights was "tinkling cymbals and sounding brass." Sparkman had been asked last week by Powell whether the Vice-Presidential candidate would support moves to eliminate the Senate filibuster and press for passage of all civil rights legislation.

The Sunday meeting was called by the Harlem Congressman to report on what he called "the inside story of the Chicago sellout." He declared in his opening sentence "the 1952 Negro has been sold down the river twice in the city of Chicago." He blamed the sellout however, mainly on "Uncle Toms" in the Democratic and Republican parties, singling out for a special lambasting the Negro Congressman from Chicago William L. Dawson who he accused of calling for a compromise on civil rights as a member of the convention platform committee.

CITES SPARKMAN

"Negroes sold us out in Chicago," Powell declared. And he followed this by taking the white liberals off the hook by quoting Sen. Hu-

(Continued on Page 6)

Massing of Flags Hailed at Olympics; U. S. Wins by 61

HELSINKI, Aug. 3.—The most thrilling Olympic Games of them all came to a finish here today, with 70,000 fans giving a tremendous ovation to the peaceful assemblage of the flags of all nations in a dramatic closing ceremony which ended with the extinguishing of the Olympic flame.

J. Sifrid Edstrom, retiring president of the Olympic International Committee, intoned, "I declare the 15th Olympiad Games closed, and, in accordance with tradition, I call upon the youth of every country to assemble in four years at Melbourne. May they display cheerfulness and concord so that the Olympic torch will be carried on."

Seventy flags were carried into the stadium, including that of the Chinese People's Republic.

In the morning, the final event was contested, with the United States adding four points in equestrian to bring its winning total to 614 points. The Soviet Union, in its first Olympics, made a great showing with 553½ points. The games were marked by spontaneous demonstrations of friendship between the competing youth of the two great countries. Hungary, a nation of nine million, finished a strong third with over 300 points in an astounding display of all-round athletic ability.

The Soviet Union led in total team points from the games' first day right up until Saturday, the last full day of competition, when the U. S. catapulted to the fore on the strength of an unprecedented five boxing championships, by five Negro boxers, more swimming and diving points, and a thrilling 36-25 basketball triumph over the runner-up Soviet team.

CLOSE GAME

The Soviet basketball team, shiftinhg to a ball control game, trailed by only two points, 17-15, at the half. They amazed the Americans with deft ball handling and a whirling freeze at burning

(Continued on Page 6)

FINNS CHEER ZATOPEK'S CALL FOR WORLD PEACE

HELSINKI, Aug. 3.—Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia's great triple Olympic champion, was cheered to the echo at a mass outdoor rally for peace here today when he called for an end to the Korean war and negotiations for world peace between nations.

Coast Jury Still Out After 72 Hours In Smith Act Trial

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—The jury in the Smith Act frameup case against William Schneiderman, California Communist leader, and 13 co-defendants, is due to resume its deliberations tomorrow morning after being out for 72 hours.

The case went to the jury at 4:25 p.m. Thursday afternoon. The jury weighed the case all day Friday and Saturday and for an hour and a half this morning. After failing to reach a verdict by noon today, the jury was taken on a bus ride into the country in the afternoon.

Friday noon, the jury sent a note into Judge Mathes asking to examine certain exhibits. All 600 exhibits of the trial were then carted into the jury room.

Judge Mathes charged the jury Thursday afternoon after overruling a defense motion for a mistrial. The mistrial motion was based on publication by Sen. McCarran of a false and hate-inciting report by the BFI charging the Communist Party was plotting to overthrow the government.

Judge Mathes' summation conceded that "the Communist Party as such is not on trial." He added:

"Even if you (the jurors) find that the conspiracy charged in the indictment has been proved you may not infer that any particular individual is a party to . . . such conspiracy merely because the evidence shows him or her to have been a member or officer of the Communist Party."

No evidence—other than that of membership or the holding of official positions in the Party—was

(Continued on Page 6)

New Steel Walkouts in Chicago Fight Speedup

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Walkouts at steel mills in this area counteracted a pattern of intense speedup within a week after the workers returned to their jobs following the two-month steel strike.

Several hundred quit their jobs in the U. S. Steel beam mill in South Chicago in protest against a cut in the working force and the loading of these jobs on smaller crews.

At Inland Steel in South Chicago, the bundlers in the tin mill stopped work over the company's demand for a 40 percent increase in their production.

Workers at the South Chicago mill charged the company was trying to make up in speedup for the time lost during the strike, and to undermine the inadequate agreement.

Al Towers, local president, said that "the walkout was a spontaneous one," but that the union has filed a grievance against the elimination of personnel and the consolidation of jobs.

Workers manned the picket lines at the big South Chicago mill in greater numbers than at any time during the eight-week strike.

In East Chicago, the walkout centered around 54 men who bundle the tin sheets for shipment. For many years, their rate of work has been 17 bundles an hour. They quit when the company insisted they produce 28 bundles for the same pay.

Local president Don Lutes told the Daily Worker that the company was using "Gestapo methods" in trying to enforce the speedup. He said they assigned a foreman to

(Continued on Page 6)

'Last-Ditch' Negotiations on N. Y. Central

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—A "last-ditch" conference will be held tomorrow morning by representatives of four Railroad Brotherhoods and of New York Central Eastern Division officials on grievances against which the unions are preparing to strike.

A spokesman for the Brotherhoods said the strike would "probably not" be called before Tuesday if negotiations break down.

The walkout hinges on negotiations of some 300 grievances, many dating back to 1950.

Mine, Mill Backs Pro-Labor, Pro-Peace Election Candidates

DENVER, Aug. 3.—The executive board of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has urged a policy of independent political action to return the nation to a government "not for special interests and war, but for the people and peace." In a political action statement adopted by the Board at a June meeting and dramatized in the union's newspaper, the Mine-Mill leaders warned that the union's "economic fight cannot continue to be successful unless the present direction of our economy is halted."

The Truman administration, the statement said, despite its avowed friendliness for labor, "has created and directed a foreign policy which has resulted in a disastrous war, which, if continued, can but lead the American people to economic ruin."

The unionists declared that in the present political climate the best interests of the union can be served by reaffirmation of "our traditional policy of independent political action."

This means, Mine-Mill said, "support of pro-labor candidates no matter whether they be members of the Republican, Democratic or Progressive parties."

"MINIMUM PROGRAM"

The executive board recommended a "minimum program" to the locals around the nation including the holding of area conferences, interviewing of candidates and appraisal of them for endorsement purposes and a campaign to get out the vote, particularly of union members.

Issues on which to test candidates included the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran acts, fair employment legislation, flood control, housing, school and public health programs.

Of greatest importance, it said, "is the question of peace and prosperity as the alternative to war and depression."

Regardless of who is elected President, the statement concluded, "we can help guarantee political gains for the people if we mobilize our membership and clearly indicate that the Mine, Mill and Smelter workers are determined not to sell cheaply our political birthright, our devotion to democracy, our support for a program extending and advancing the well-being and security of our membership and the American people."

Strike Lasting Nearly a Year Wins Pay Hike

WHIPPANY, N. J., Aug. 3.—A strike of 800 CIO workers against the Whippany Paperboard Co. was settled five days before the first anniversary of the walkout.

The strike was called by the United Paperworkers Aug. 1, 1951 to press demands for a 16 cent increase. Settlement terms provided a 10 cents hourly increase, hehiring of all strikers and a cost-of-living escalator clause under which wages will be aljusted at sixth month intervals.

The walkout remained solid despite company attempts to use scabs and anti-picketing injunctions and to fly material out of its plant by helicopter. Five union members were fined and jailed for contempt of court during the strike. They were charged with violating an anti-picketing injunction.

Krupp and IG Plants Speeding Tanks, Bombs

The arms firm of Krupp is already back at work making tanks in the Bavarian town of Allach, according to esnsational facts and figures on West German arms production published by the Berlin newspaper "Neues Deutschland."

The firm of B. M. W. in Allach, Bavaria, is turning out over 200 tanks with 800 H.P. motors every three months, the paper stated. In addition gun carriers and many thousands of armoured cars are being produced.

Factories of the I. G. Farben concern are turning out white phosphorus, used in fire bombs, at the rate of over 6,000 tons annually. A further factory is being constructed at Waldhut with a capacity of 1,800 tons yearly.

In the Mannheim factory of I. G. Farben a total of 12,000 workers are employed in the manufacture of gasses and other chemicals for military purposes.

The UDM factory in Werdohl in Bavaria is turning out detonators.

A factory at Neumuenster, British Zone, is producting hand grenades at the rate of 5,000 per hour.

The Bochumer Verein factory in the Ruhr is making 8.8 and 10.5 centimeter shell casings marked C. F.

At Plochingen, American Zone, large numbers of MG 42 machine guns are being produced.

At Velbert, near Dusseldorf, the firm of Engels and Wenke is making hand grenades.

The Linhoff factory in Munich supplies special optical instruments to the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Nazi germ warfare experts are back at work in West Germany, continuing experiments in bacteriological warfare which they started under Hitler, according to reports from Frankfurt, American Zone.

At the I. G. Farben laboratories in Wuppertal Prof. Walter Kikuth, specialist in sleeping sickness, is in charge of the experiments.

HIT MOVE ON COAST TO BAR UNESCO STUDY COURSES

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—American Women for Peace urged here that the UNESCO study courses be reinstituted in the city schools because they further the cause of world peace.

"Charges that UNESCO is a 'plot' to subvert children from loyalty to home and country are the school system and modern education as 'Communist,' and on teachers and textbooks as 'subversive,'" the peace organization pointed out.

"The real aim behind these fraudulent claims is to stampede schools and parents into accepting a fascist authoritarian conditioning of U. S. children."

In taking its stand for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization program, American Women for Peace tangled with several super patriotic groups conducting a Hearst-inspired pressure campaign on the board of education.

American Women for Peace cited the position of the California PTA which said recently that the attack on UNESCO was based on "little or no foundation" and was deliberate misrepresentation by the same forces "which have been in the forefront of the attack on the public schools."

This position is confirmed by the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee Bulletin, "The Current Attacks on the UN and UNESCO" and by an article in McCalls magazine, said Women for Peace.

"It is clear from these well-documented sources," said the peace organization, "that the main exponents of war, race hatred and a super America have as chief target the minds of children and youth."

Finding these "forces are becoming increasingly dangerous," American Women for Peace concluded that "there is a 'plot' against the minds of Los Angeles school children—but it is a plot to forbid our children even an acquaintance with the word 'peace,' to deprive them of all training in democratic concepts."

"Determined mothers can turn the tide," said the organization. "We agree with the Friends that clarity on the issues—and, we add, action—should be sought in every kind of local group, but especially in the PTA and other school organizations."

YOUTH PEACE LEADERS HARASSED BY FBI MEN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—A warning that FBI agents are "attempting to intimidate young people who are against war" was sounded here by Chairman Ted Wright and Organizational Secretary Arnold Schimberg of the Labor Youth League.

Schimberg was approached last week by an FBI agent, one of three who have been following the youth leader sporadically for the past three months.

The approach was made, Schimberg reported, while he was on a shopping trip on the Eastside.

The agent smiled, Schimberg said, and greeted him with a familiar "Hello, Arnie."

Schimberg said, "I don't know you from Adam."

The agent accompanied Schimberg to a bakery, asking him to "talk with us" for awhile.

At the door of the bakery Schimberg said, "Look, I don't have a thing to say to you—now or ever."

He slammed the door in the agent's face and went about his shopping. When he left the bakery, the agent had disappeared.

Schimberg is the third LYL leader to be approached by the Justice Department's plainclothesmen in the past year.

Shortly after the Smith Act arrests of 15 California working class leaders last July 26, Wright, the young Negro chairman of the league, was forced to halt his car by FBI men who attempted to intimidate him and buy his services.

Last week another Negro youth leader was "braced" by agents who tried to force him to talk about the league and its activities.

Schimberg and Wright pointed out that a western states convention of LYL here June 21, went on record strongly against such moves of the FBI and its using the Smith Act as a weapon of intimidation.

"The government," they said, "is out not only to intimidate and harass youth and enlist whatever stoolpigeons it can, but it hopes also to influence the policy of LYL and other progressive organizations by its threats."

The youth leaders said the federal police agency has assumed the role of a political strongarm of the government, and its "policies and methods are illegal, unconstitutional and anti-democratic."

They stressed the need for progressives to be alert and to forego attempts to "outfox, outtalk, outguess" FBI agents.

CRC Seeks $60,000 Fund In Fight to Free Nelson

By ART SHIELDS

"The Civil Rights Congress plans to raise the sum of $60,000 for the freedom of Steve Nelson and his five co-defendants in Pittsburgh," William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, said yesterday.

"We will carry the fight all the way to the United States Supreme Court if necessary," said Patterson. "But our reliance is on the people."

Patterson had come back to New York from a Midwest CRC conference in Pittsburgh, where Steve Nelson has begun serving a 20-year sentence on framedup charges of "sedition."

There were more than 30 CRC delegates there from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Most of them were personal friends of Steve and his co-defendants. They voted unanimously to raise the $60,000.

"These men and women are devoted fighters for civil rights," said Patterson. "They know that it isn't easy to raise that much money. But they regard the fight in Pittsburgh as a key battle in the struggle against fascism. And they see a growing conscious among the workers of the necessity of defeating this witchhunt."

The defense fund will be raised on a quota basis by the CRC movement in each of the six participating states.

MASS PROTESTS

Patterson said the immediate emphasis of the freedom campaign will be on bail. The CRC will organize mass protests to give Steve his constitutional right to bail.

The CRC is carrying Steve's appeal to the higher Pennsylvania courts. The effectiveness of this appeal, said Patterson, depends on teh mass pressure of the people.

REPEAL FIGHT

The CRC is also directing the people's attention to the necessity of repealing the "sedition" law that was originally passed in June, 1919, as a weapon against the AFL's steel campaign of that year.

"Hundreds of miners' locals protested the 'sedition' bill while it was still in the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1919," said Patterson. "The national AFL and President Compers spoke out against it. The Democratic leader of the State Assembly said he was voting against it on the instructions of his party. And the time is coming when the people will blot this fascist law off the books."

Patterson got a warm response when he spoke against the "sedition" law in the big Calvary AME Church in Pittsburgh. He was introduced to the audience by the pastor, Rev. Little, a Negro leader, as a fighter for his people.

Patterson said that special mass protest efforts will be made on Sept. 7, Constitution Day.

The CRC protests will also be directed actively against the Smith Act frameup now going on in Pittsburgh, as well as against the "sedition" act.

Motions to dismiss the indictments against the Pittsburgh Six open today (Monday).

The six Federal Smith Act defendants are Steve Nelson, Ben Carreathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; William Albertson of Detroit, Andy Onda, Jim Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, and Irving Weissman.

Onda and Dolsen, as well as Nelson, have been convicted under the state "sedition" act, although not yet sentenced like Nelson. All the defendants except Nelson are out on bail.

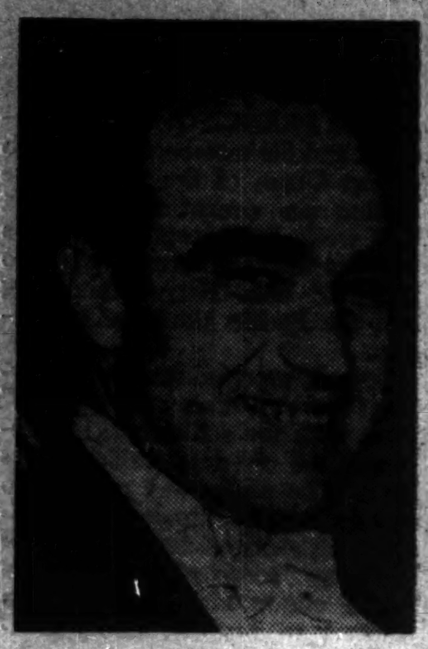
Rally Sept. 8 to Mark Romania's Anniversary

The eighth anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the Nazis will be celebrated Sept. 5 at 8 p.m. at Riverside Plaza Hotel, Broadway and 73rd St., it was announced Friday by the committee for the Eighth Anniversary of Romanian Freedom.

Among the speakers will be Cornelius Bogdon, Romanian Charge D'Affairs at Washington; Howard Fast, novelist and Leon Strauss.

Rey Lev, pianist, and others will perform in the concert portion of the program.

How Stevenson Worked to Be 'Drafted'



LUCE

By ROB. F. HALL

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Of all the nonsense which is being spoken about Adlai Stevenson and his candidacy for the presidency, nothing is more fantastic than the claim that he was nominated as a result of a groundswell of popular feeling demanding him as the standard bearer. Stevenson was not "drafted." His nomination was secured as a result of six months of intensive activity on the part of his backers, an activity which included organization, political maneuvering and the expenditure of considerable sums of money.

Speaking on an NBC-TV show July 18, Jack Arvey, Chicago political boss and one of Stevenson's backers, said, "Ordinarily I have never known of a draft that was spontaneous and sincere."

Addressing himself to somewhat the same point, Sen. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, an unsuccessful seeker for the job which Stevenson got, said, "There is no such thing as a draft, as Gen. Eisenhower can testify."

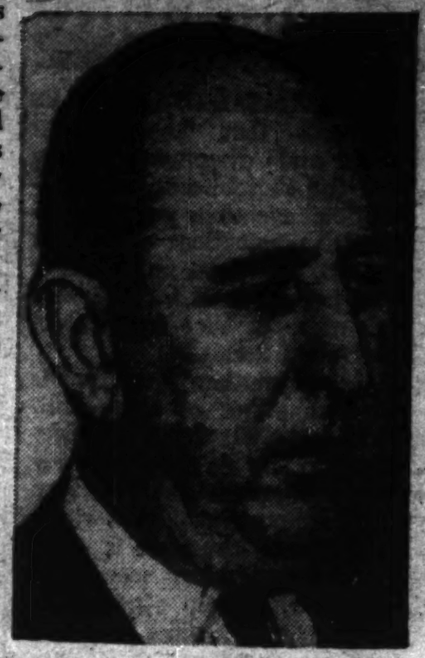
What Kerr meant was that, like Stevenson, Eisenhower had stated that he would "accept" the GOP nomination only if there was such an overwhelming demand for him that he would not be required to enter the political arena and fight for delegates' votes. But Eisenhower learned that he was not to be "drafted." He could secure the nomination only by getting into the battle, which he did—up to his epaulets.

Stevenson's backers were more successful than the General's, however, in keeping their candidate protected during the deals and the maneuvering. They did not have to contend with a rival so strong as Taft. Moreover, they had as accomplices the powerful Dixiecrat bloc led by Sen. Richard Russell, which constituted a reserve of strength upon which they could draw whenever necessary. Thus they were saved from the necessity of forcing their candidate to come forward as an arid seeker after high office.

The coalition between the Stevenson forces and the Dixiecrats, however, was the keystone of the organization which put over the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. This was publicly charged by Gael Sullivan, the astute politician who was once the protege of Missouri's Bob Hannegan and who, in the 1952 convention, tried to make a comeback by managing Kefauver's campaign.

Sullivan declared on June 21, a month before the convention

(Continued on Page 5)



RUSSELL

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign

GATES

Bronx Sub Canvassers Welcomed

DAVIS

Our readers in the workingclass areas of the South Bronx had not circulated Workers or Daily Workers for about a year and a half until, as a result of our summer circulation campaign, a small group took 30 Workers last weekend for canvassing.

One group of two visited an apartment house of 18 families. They sold 11 papers, and not all of the families were home. It took them quite a while because their customers insisted on inviting them in for tea and cold drinks, and engaged them in considerable discussion about world events, domestic events and personal problems. Several indicated they wanted to receive the paper regularly.

Since this pair of Worker builders still had four papers left, they decided to go to the home of a friend and sell him a paper. He had a whole group in the house. There was a hot political argument, and three papers were sold.

The other 15 papers were taken by another group of two to another apartment house. They sold 10 of these, and gave out the other five as samples. Result of the first day's work in this area: 24 papers sold and six distributed. Several customers obtained for regular distribution.

The group of readers decided to set up a Ben Davis brigade, named for the former publisher of The Worker and Daily Worker now serving a five year sentence for his militant leadership in behalf of the Negro people and workers of the land. Any reader selling five papers for three weeks running, or three subs by Labor Day, becomes a member of the brigade and gets a prize. A neighborhood affair, to be held at the end of the campaign, will be free to brigade members.

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____ City _____ PO Zone _____

Check One

Daily Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____

The Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____

UE Official Grilled By Coast Jury in T-H Union-Busting Drive

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—Carl Brant, international representative of the United Electrical Workers, was grilled here at a secret session of the federal grand jury. Informed sources said the jury was seeking grounds for perjury indictments under the Taft-Hartley Act. Brant's summons was viewed as the first step in a new government union-busting drive. Jacob Lehman, financial secretary of United Furniture Workers Local 576, was subpenaed to appear with Brant. Lehman did not appear because of illness. The jury inquisition was continued until Aug. 27.

As the jury met behind locked doors, a U. S. Marshal entered the ante room, where witnesses wait to be called, and asked for Joe Johnson.

Johnson, a Negro labor leader and international secretary treasurer of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, was not present. Whether he has been served a subpena could not be determined immediately.

JURY INTERVENES

Significantly, Brant's union, the United Electrical Workers, is engaged in a hot dispute with a raiding CIO union in the Standard Coil plant where some 1,000 work-

(Continued on Page 6)

CHICAGOANS SEND PEACE PLEA TO OLYMPIC HEAD

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Olympic Games in Finland ended on Saturday, Avery Brundage, chairman of the United States and International Olympic Committees, received by airmail a Book of Peace and Friendship Greetings to the 1952 Olympics from 3,500 young Chicagoans.

The signatures were obtained by the Illinois Assembly of the American Youth Peace Crusade.

"We hail the XV Olympic Games—the friendly competition on the international sports field—the free mingling of young people from all countries in the spirit of peace and friendship," says the greetings.

"In this spirit we say: Negotiate an end to the war in Korea now. Let the example of the Olympic Games be an inspiration to the governments of the world. Let the great powers—United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, Chinese People's Republic, France—meet together in harmony and negotiate a peaceful settlement of differences, a Pact of Peace and Friendship open to all nations."

Also sent were letters of congratulations and greetings to athletes of all countries who have distinguished themselves at the games.

Continue Ban On Enforcement Of Trucks Act

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Aug. 3.—A three-judge Federal Court panel unanimously restored the temporary restraining order against enforcement of the aint-Communist Trucks Act until the U. S. Supreme Court passes on the appeal of the Michigan Communist Party and its state secretary William Albertson. The three judges are the same ones who handed a two to one decision last week upholding the Trucks Act.

Albertson, through his attorneys, Ernest Goodman and Joseph Brown, said the appeal to the Supreme Court will be presented in a few days.

The law sets a penalty of 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine for members of the Communist Party and "front organizations" who fail to register.

Bill McKie, chairman of the Provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act, stated today:

"We need $5,000 now to post a bond with the appeal, to print the court records and briefs, and for other necessary legal expenditures. I ask everyone who wants the decision on the Trucks Act reversed, who wants to guarantee that the constitutional liberties of Michigan citizens will not be taken away, to IMMEDIATELY send a substantial contribution to the Provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act, Room 303, 1442 Griswold, Detroit.

COPS AWAY, GOONS BREAK UP MEET, THREATEN WEINSTONE

A gang of hoodlums, taking advantage of a green light given them by the police, broke up a Civil Rights Congress meeting in Glen Oaks, Queens, Friday night and then menacingly followed William Weinstone, chief speaker. Weinstone, one of the 15 Smith Act defendants in the current Foley Square frameup trial, was rescued from possible violence when a friendly group drove up in a car and picked him up.

Using a loudspeaker, Weinstone was able to keep the meeting going for a half hour at the corner of Union Turnpike and 258 St. despite the organized opposition of two carloads of hoodlums, and the absence of police. A lone cop, after hurriedly checking the permit granted by the 11th Precinct, left before the meeting opened and was not seen again. While the hoodlums were shouting, throwing firecrackers and damaging the CRC sound car, one of the many watching who took no part in the fascist-like demonstration phoned the police. The request for protection brought the mocking reply "Is that so? You don't say. We'll see what we can do." No police showed up. (Phoned Sunday afternoon by

(Continued on Page 6)

Couple, Target of Hate-Gang, Will Address Rally Tonight In Queens

An interracial couple who have been subjected to hate gang terror since last July 5 because of their residence in the Marine Terrace Apartments, Astoria, Queens, will tell of their ordeal tonight (Monday) in a conference called by the New York Urban League. The conference will be held in League headquarters, 202 W. 136 St.

The butt of the terrorists is Mrs. Frances Slocum, a Negro, who with her husband, Chet, a white man, moved into the all-white project several months ago. After getting along well with their neighbors for a long while, the Slocums said, they began receiving threatening phone calls on July 5.

On that evening, according to Mrs. Slocum, the phone rang almost incessantly, and invariably the voice on the other end would greet her with "warnings" as:

"You C—— D—— N——r; why don't you get back where you belong."

"We don't want n———s in this neighborhood," etc.

Later threatening letters were sent. One read:

"N———rs, get out and go back to Harlem."

There were threats of "tar and feathers" and warnings to "wear a bulletproof vest when you go out in the future."

Police, the Slocums reported, appeared unwilling to attempt tracing the threats to their source, preferring to wait until actual violence occured. Some efforts to patrol the neighborhood have been made recently, though, it was learned.

Mrs. Slocum believes she knows where at least one of the calls came from, since she heard simultaneously the voice of the speakers over the telephone and the natural voice across the court.

Mrs. Slocum, a graduate of Teachers College, and her husband, a Columbia University Graduate student, both 28, met as fellow-teachers in Tougaloo College in Mississippi. Slocum served in the U. S. Navy as an Ensign.

Since the threats began coming, a Marine Terrace Committee against Discrimination, formed by 20 neighbors, has come the Slocums' defense. As a result of the committee's work, Mrs. Slocum told reporters, "I was never alone. They came with their children and sat down and stayed with me. . . I would have been lost without the wonderful people in the house and the advice of the Queens Urban League."

The entire city tonight will have a chance to join in defending the Slocum's right to a home at the New York Urban League meeting.

Negro Press Roundup

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS comments that "the greatest shock and disappointment at both the Republican and Democratic conventions were the respective nominations of Senator Richard M. Nixon and Senator John J. Sparkman for the very high office of Vice-President of the United States."

The Amsterdam News points out that either of these anti-labor anti-civil rights reatcionaries is in line for the presidency. The Amsterdam hits the so-called supporters of civil rights and declares "the truth is, these civil rights fighters seemed to have no program strategy in reference to this office . . . they were caught more than napping."

"The civil rightrs" warns the Amsterdam, "will have to do more than be satisfied with just some words on paper, or with just the caliber of the man nominated for the Presidency, they will have to work just as hard to insure that they have some serious pledge or understanding that the person chosen for the Vice-presidency shall be right or shall purge himself of his past record, insofar as it is possible to do so."

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THE CHICAGO DEFENDER claims that "the white supremacy philosophy, which has hovered like some pre-historic dragon over Democratic affairs for a century, was slain, embalmed and buried in Chicago last week."

Consistently a Democratic mouthpiece, the Defender also blows the horn for the Republicans because "Ike and Nixon . . . Stevenson and Sparkman, represent the liberal wings of their respective organizations."

"In short, each party has put its best foot forward and we anticipate one of the keenest contests for the presidency in the history of American politics.

•

THE NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE ignores the witch-hunting record of GOP Vice-Presidential candidate Nixon to say "he is an able thinker and an effective speaker and undoubtedly lends strength to the . . . ticket." "While Sparkman is by no means a Dixiecrat," says the Guide, "he is neither a liberal nor progressive without reservations."

•

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER feels that "whatever may be the outcome of the present Presidential election, and whatever may be done about the civil rights issue, one thing is certain—the Negro is rapidly coming of age politically."

"In two great national conventions the problem of the American Negro—his rights, aspirations and demands—has been in the forefront of national thinking."

•

THE AFRO-AMERICAN seems to think "The Democratic National Convention put the Dixiecrats in the doghouse last week. . . . The Democratic plank on civil rights is stronger and fuller than the Republican plank."

The Afro however does feel that "the party takes a calculated risk in Senator Sparkman, who is neither our man nor our model."

World of Labor

by George Morris

The Packinghouse Union Looks at Puerto Rico

RALPH HELSTEIN, president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, back from a visit to Puerto Rico, brought back a picture of misery and incredibly low standards among the workers of the colony. He went theer to appear before wage-hour hearings to urge an increase of the minimum wage for the sugar industry from the present 55 cents to 75 cents an hour.

The highest-paid sugar mill worker earns about $1,000 a year, said Helstein. Because the island's economy is almost entirely tied to sugar, most consumer goods have to be imported. As a cosequence the cost of living is even higher there than in the U. S.

Rice and beans are the staple diet. A family that can eat meat once a week is fortunate. Fresh milk for children is a luxury. Housing conditions "defy adequate description." The home of one of the sugar workers that Helstein visited was a small room with a lean-to for a kitchen. There are no beds for the family of seven. All sleep on mats on the floor.

Rickets is almost universal among the children of the workers. Malnutrition saps the people's strength.

What is Helstein's conclusion? More industries should be developed on the island so its people are not dependent on just sugar.

•

THE RECENT convention of the UPWA, in a resolution welcoming a union of Puerto Rican sugar workers into its ranks, raised the cry against what it calls shipment of "unlimited amounts of refined sugar to the mainland" because "they are an effort to undermine the standards of refinery workers on the mainland."

The resolution does, however, urge Congress (which fixes PR's refined and raw sugar quotas) to increase the raw sugar the island can produce, and promises that the union will support the Puerto Ricans in "their search for new and larger markets of refined sugar."

The above should be understood in the light of the fact that Puerto Rico has no independence as an exporter or importer, but must trade through the U. S., her imperialist master.

It seems to me that the leaders of the UPWA who, judging bv the union's record, are sincerely interested in helping the people of hte colony, should examine the contradiction in their position. There is little point in suggesting development of industry on the island when even such natural expansion as the refining of the raw sugar they produce must be accommodated to the supposed or real interests of refinery workers in the U. S.

Why must the interests of the workers in the United States be PRIMARY? If you welcome workers in an organization you welcome them as brothers, as equals. What advantage is there for the Puerto Rican sugar workers in joining the UPWA on such basis?

Suppose other industries are developed there—like textile or garment, as have developed to some extent. Have we not heard frantic cries of "unfair competition" in those fields? There will always be such cries as long as workers are afforded the kind of wages Helstein describes.

All the union promises to the Puerto Rican workers in rturn for keeping their product out of the only market to which it can go—the U. S.—is to help them get a higher wage minimum, 75 cents, and to help them find other markets. With all due respect to Mr. Helstein's union, I don't think the workers of Puerto Rico can count too much on its influence over the U. S. government and Congress.

THE UNION loses sight of the basic question. As long as Puerto Rico is a colony, subject to the dictation of American business interests and the American government, its people will not be able to develop the island's economy and standards to a status that would not undercut American living standards. That's what colonies are for; to both serve as a source of SUPER-profits and as a club over the workers at home.

Given independence, Puerto Rico would be free to find markets anywhere in the world, and develop any industries it deems necessary, without regard for the proift interest of some American companies.

The offer of a union in the U. S. to help its members in a colony is certainly a commendable stand to take. But that relationship must not be based on the dangerous theory that the interests of the "mainland" workers come first. And underlying that relationship and whatever immediate practical steps that are taken must be recognition of the long-established truth that the struggle for complete independence of Puerto Rico goes hand-in-hand with the effort to lift the living standards of its people.

West Coast SUP Members Vote To Ratify Pact

SAN FRANCISCVO, Aug. 3.—Rank and file members of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific were casting an overwhelming ballot last week for acceptance of the strike settlement terms agreed to by SUP boss Harry Lundeberg and the Pacific Maritime Association.

It was reported on the waterfront that the sailors were "pleased"—not with the settlement, but because the 63-day walkout was over. The strike was called two months ago by Lundeberg to enforce his demand for retention of a 15-day "scope of work" clause which allows him to cancel his contract to further raiding campaigns.

The "pork chop" gains were modest. They were substantially the same as those offered by shipowners before Lundeberg called the strike.

5 PERCENT PAY HIKE

They included a five percent pay boost, a 40-hour week at sea for standing watches and overtime after 40 hours—all won earlier by other maritime unions.

Lundeberg's wage demand was considerably below that sought and obtained from PMA by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union shortly before the strike.

The only concession was a 10-cent daily increase of the employers' contribution to the SUP welfare fund. The SUP has no organized welfare system. The fund is administered by Lundeberg, who makes handouts at his own discretion to members who ask for assistance.

Neither Lundeberg nor PMA would disclose the agreement, if any, on the touchy "scope of work clause." Waterfront sources reported that the SUP boss finally agreed to a status quo arrangement, but refused to put it in writing. PMA, it was said, agreed to let the 15-day clause stand, but insisted on a special memorandum to establish the status quo, particularly in the matter of the loading of stores.

MEMO LATER

Throughout the strike, ILWU, the Marine Cooks and Stewards and other maritime unions criticized Lundeberg for calling his men out merely to serve his raiding purposes. The unions, however, registered support for the SUP's modest "pork chop" demands.

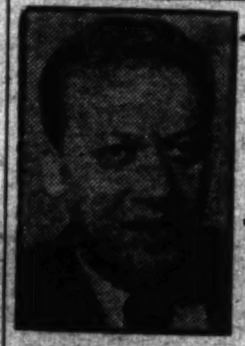
The memorandum will be worked out later, it was reported, on a port by port basis.

ILWU had made it plain that longshore locals would tolerate no disturbance of the status quo in loading work.

Laundry Wage Hearing to Be Held Aug. 12

George J. Mintzer, chairman of the New York State Laundry Minimum Wage Board, announced yesterday tha a public hearing on wages and wroking conditions in the laundry industry will be held August 12, in Room 500 at 80 Center St., at 10 a.m.

Similar sessions were held in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo during June.



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Three Wars Now Raging; See Who Are Involved!

ONE OF THE HIDDEN FACTS of the present moment in world history is the existance of three wars. It is correct to say this fact is hidden, because it is so obvious that the majority of us tend to overlook it, and except for one of the wars, to go blithely about our business as if all was peace and quiet on the global front.

When we stop to think that these three wars involve the populations not only of Korea, Malaya and Indo-China, totaling 60 million people, but also those of the United States, British Empire, French Empire, People's China, and a number of countries such as Turkey, Canada, the Philippines and Thailand which are actively participating in the Korean war, we come face to face with the startling conclusion that **more than half the population of the world have again been drawn into war, and this in less then seven years since the conclusion of World War II.**

It is easy to console ourselves with the thought that these are "local wars, "limited" wars, in which the peoples are not totally mobilized. But this is not correct. For the Koreans, Viet Namese and Malayans are of necessity totally mobilized. And within the political and economic limitations of their entire global commitments the French and British empires approach conditions of total mobilization for these wars.

Nor is there ground for complacency in the thought that these wars are easily contained. We are seeing now how difficult it is to prevent the spread of the Korean war, and we must reckon with the fact that the only guarantee that it will not spread is to end it.

WE HAVE to remember how World War II began with the Japanese militarist seizure of Manchuria in 1931, and how it developed "almost imperceptibly" through such "local" and "limited" wars as Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia in 1934, the German-Italian fascist intervention in Spain in 1936, the Japanese invasion of central China in 1937.

If we examine these "local" and "limited" wars which led to World War II and compare them with the wars now raging in Korea, Indo-China and Malaya, we cannot avoid certain striking parallels, to wit:

1. All these wars are essentially imperialist wars of aggression and plunder against colonial and semi-colonial peoples;

2. All these wars are waged under the banner of combatting "Communism," "Communist bandits," or "agents of Moscow;" and

3. In all these wars, the aggressors, who pose as defenders of "freedom," of "Christian civilization," of "law and order," of the "superior moral values of the West," employ the most savage and anti-human means of destruction against both the armed forces and civilians of the peoples they attack.

IT IS THESE TRUTHS about the present deeds of the Washington, London and Paris governments we have to keep in mind these days, For the and most candidates of both the Republican and Democratic Parties have already begun to drench us with lies about the "peaceful intentions" of the North Atlantic Security Organization, the Bonn contract with the ex-Hitlerites, the San Francisco treaty with the Japanese militarists. They have begun to "out-Goebbels" Goebbels in their warnings and alarms about "Communist menace," and the necessity of more and more "defense."

In truth, only the Progressive Party tells the truth of what is really happening in the sphere of world politics: the fact that at the present moment of world history, colonialism cannot be maintained without the imperialists resorting to fascist methods and war; the fact that it is now impossible to suppress any subpect people who are determined to win their freedom; the fact that people who are able to prevent their conquest by the armed might of the most highly industrialized powers, possess sufficient administrative skill and technical know-how to govern themselves; the fact, therefore, that there is no future for the American people in imperialist aggression, but only certain defeat and national disaster.

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BRING BEN DAVIS HOME

THE PEOPLE OF HARLEM are showing every day their determination to have former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis back home.

They have collected to date more than 13,000 signatures on petitions demanding amnesty for the Negro Communist leader whom they elected to the City Council for six years.

They are now reinforcing their amnesty campaign with plans to elect Davis, now held in federal prison on a Smith Act frameup, as their State Assemblyman from the 11th Assembly District. In doing this Harlem is spearheading the movement for undoing the Foley Square attacks on every American's constitutional rights.

Enthusiastic reports indicate that registered voters of all parties in the 11th A.D. are signing nominating petitions to place Davis' name on the ballot in November. Significantly, Davis' supporters are soliciting nominators under the symbol of the Freedom Party — a designation broad enough to unite all of his former constituents.

What is happening in Harlem to free Benjamin J. Davis should recall the election in 1798 of Matthew Lyon, the Alien and Sedition Act victim while he was in prison. And, more recently, we should be reminded of the hundreds of thousands who voted for peace and Eugene Debs while the Socialist leader was held in Atlanta's federal prison for opposing the First World War.

With Davis' name on the ballot the people in Harlem's 11th Assembly District will be able to vote against frameups aimed at those who advocate peace, freedom and equity. They can express their indignation at the sell-out of the Democrats and Republicans who, together, agreed to jail Davis and then scuttled the fight for Negro rights.

Despite its being a small political subdivision, the 11th Assembly District is conducting a fight of national importance. And their fight deserves the support and attention of everyone desiring to preserve democracy and guarantee peace.

OMINOUS EVENTS

EVENTS AT THE CLOSE of last week cast a sinister light on the campaign of the two major parties that each is best fitted to save "freedom" for the entire world.

For quietly and with so little publicity that the country as a whole was unaware of what was taking place, the drive against civil liberties here at home moved on again:

• In Michigan, a U.S. District Court by a 2-to-1 vote upheld the constitutionality of the infamous Michigan Trucks Act—under which members of the Communist Party and all "front organizations" are supposed to register and in effect proclaim themselves guilty under the Smith Act—or face 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine. Judge Theodore Levin, in his sharp dissent, declared that the law would create a phenomenon "familiar in totalitarian countries—the stifling of free inquiry into political ideas that has characterized the growth of our democracy."

Upholding of this Hitlerite law by the U.S. District Court is an ominous warning to the country—not only for its intended use against the labor movement of Michigan, but also because it is similar in many respecs to the McCarran registration act which would spread this fascist-like thought-control to all 48 states.

• In Richmond, Va., a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously upheld the conviction of the six Baltimore Smith-Act defendants. What is especially shocking here is that the local judge had jammed through the trial in a few days and had told the jury that mere membership in the Communist Party was sufficient for a conviction.

• In New York and in Los Angeles, the trial judges refused to declare mistrials in the Smith Act proceedings in these two cities in the face of the shameful public intervention by the FBI and Senator McCarran. With the testimony of FBI stoolpigeons discredited under cross-examination, the FBI and McCarran Committee sought to stampede the public and the juries by issuing a document declaring that those on trial were guilty of the charges. By refusing to declare a mistrial, the trial judges placed a judicial okay on a procedure which makes trial-by-jury a mockery.

• • •

A LARGE PART of the labor movement is officially on record for repeal of the Smith and McCarran police-state laws. The outrageous events of last week show the need for raising more forcefully this question of saving the Bill of Rights. Labor particularly should bring repeal of these two laws into the election campaign regardless of which national ticket anyone may support.

HOW STEVENSON WORKED TO BE 'DRAFTED'

(Continued From Page 3)

opened, that backers of Stevenson and Russell had entered into a "conspiracy calculated to deadlock the convention" to pave the way for a "phony draft" for Stevenson.

As far back as April, three months before the convention, Stevenson had formally agreed to Russell as vice-presidential candidate and had approved strategy aiming at a Stevenson-Russell ticket. This fact was known to a number of midwestern political writers, and was related to me at the convention by one of them.

The full story of how the "draft" was accomplished is known to only a few insiders, even at this time. But some chapters have already come to light.

The idea of Stevenson's candidacy was appareently born in Wall Street, among the same financial groups which backed Eisenhower for the GOP nomination and still back him for the presidency, despite their interest in Stevenson.

This group had a dual motivation. They wanted a Democratic candidate who would be "safe" in the sense that even in the heat of the political campaign he would not yield to the temptation to talk peace policies or jog too far to the left no domestic issues such as labor and civil rights. Moreover, he must be "safe" on these issues in what they hoped was the improbable event that he might win the election in November.

But an equally important consideration was their desire to purge the leadership of the Democratic Party of representatives of labor, the ADA and the NAACP, as well as all persons with too many commitments to these groups. This was to be accomplished by undoing the work begun by Franklin Roosevelt, who had always hoped to make the Democratic Party a liberal party. It was to be accomplished by naming a presidential candidate who would restore the power of the Southern bloc in party councils.

BORN RIGHT

Stevenson was admirably fitted for the assignment. Born to wealth, educated at the exclusive Choate prep school and at Princeton, he had many ties with the eastern capitalist groups. He had "ridden to hounds" at Lake Forest.

He had married into the Borden Milk Co. family. And in the State Department he had helped formulate and carry out Wall Street's foreign policies as embodied in the Truman-Dulles program.

Once the decision to nominate Stevenson was made, a major part of the work fell upon Archibald Alexander, of New Jersey, a corporation lawyer and member of a firm with extensive Wall Street connections. Like Stevenson and Acheson, Alexander had an expensive eastern education, is an aristocrat and in fact moves in the same social and financial circles as the above-mentioned pair. As former assistant secretary of defense and as a candidate for the senate, Alexander has the intimate connections with the "practical" politicians of the Democratic Party in the big city machines in the east.

Just as the Eisenhower backers had turned to Pennsylvania for a Gov. Fine to push the general's campaign across, the Stevenson backers turned to Dave Lawrence, mayor of Pittsburgh, for the same service to their Democratic candidate. In Massachusetts, Gov. Paul Dever wes recruited.

A SAFE TEAM

The original team was deliberately kept small and exclusive. The New York Democratic organization was kept at arms length, probably because of the role within it of such "dangerous" men as Sen. Herbert Lehman and others who would hesitate to stomach an alliance with Russell. Even the Chicago machine of Jack Arvey was excluded from inside strategy conferences. Persons close to Arvey say the Chicago boss suspected what was going on and was understandably resentful. But Stevenson had insisted that Arvey not play too big a role in his nomination, because of the unsavory reputation of the Chicago machine. He did not wish to enter the White House as "Arvey's man."

Henry Luce, publisher of Life, Time and Fortune, must have been brought into the plot at an early stage. Already in January his publications began a systematic campaign to build up the little known Illinois governor into a national figure.

Significantly, in view of later developments, Time magazine devoted attention to the Russell end of the axis. In May, Time editors wrote that Russell would come into the convention with about 300 votes which would give him a veto power over any "extreme" civil rights plank.

"Russell will probably achieve tacit party recognition of the Southern Democrats' right to a very large voice in policies primarily affecting the South," said Time. The Luce writer prophesied correctly, for this was the price which Stevenson paid for Dixiecrat support.

The convention had hardly opened before the strength of the Stevenson - Russell combination was made clear. With Dixiecrat Sam Rayburn in the chair, and city bosses and Dixiecrats controlling the committees, the way was greased for the "draft" to succeed.

"LIBERAL" RETREAT

At the conclusion of the second ballot, however, Stevenson was 300 votes short of victory. Had the labor-liberal wing seriously tried to stop Stevenson, they could have given the Illinois governor a stiff fight, and they could have forced him to reveal publicly the secret of his Dixiecrat support.

But the leaders of the labor-liberal wing would have considered themselves even more embarrassed than Stevenson if Russell's role was uncovered. Harriman, Humphrey, Mennen Williams, and even Kefauver, almost trampled each other in their haste to get to the microphones before the third ballot in order to announce their support for the "draft" candidate. Thus they help fabricate the myth that the "liberals" saved the day for Stevenson.

The "draft" strategy was not merely a device to make Stevenson appear as a "reluctant" and therefore a more desirable candidate. The strategy was directed by the character of Wall Street's objective in the Democratic Party. By this manever, the party has been given a leadership which is committed only to Wall Street and the Southern bloc. No promises were given to Phil Murray, William Green, Walter Reuther or any other labor leader for their support. No commitments to carry out a progressive program were given to ADA. No pledges were made by the candidate to the Negro people or to leaders of Negro organizations.

Pledges and commitments to the people by capitalist politicians are not binding. But they tend to set limits on the politician's maneuvering once he is in office. When Wall Street's aim is to recast the Democratic Party in the conservative pre-Roosevelt mold, it is desirable, from its point of view, to have a candidate with a minimum of pledges to the people. Stevenson has made none.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
The Life Story of Steve Nelson

Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

speed, shooting when they had a certain score. These tactics kept the score down, and kept the taller Americans from getting their hands on the ball. In the second half the Soviet team went ahead 21-20. With four minutes to go the Americans resumed their lead by four points, and with a late splurge sewed it up. The capacity crowd cheered the friendly get together at the finish as the players complimented each other with arms draped around each others' shoulder.

(The Sunday Times showed a picture of lyde Lovellete of the U. S. and Otar Korkilia, Soviet center, 6-9 and 6-6 respectively, smilingly holding a small Finnish girl up between them as she ate ice cream. The players are holding medals and flowers they received fro mthe Olympic officials after the game).

U. S. coaches and players were free in their praise for both the strategy and execution of the Soviet team. Kansas' coach Phog Allen said they rated right up with the best of the American teams.

"The Russians played the smartest game they could have," he said.

Kurland, the seven-foot center, said "They're no fools. Don't kid yourself, in four years' time they will be tough to beat."

Said Lovelette, U. S. high scorer, "Their defense today was a lot smarter. Tey kept dropping back their forwards on me and Kurland, and we had to shoot from outside."

The final standings in the basketball tourney was U. S., Soviet Union, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Brazil.

HUNGARY SOCCER CHAMP

Sixty-five thousand fans came into the Stadium for the last major event, the soccer football championship between Hungary and Yugoslavia. The latter had eliminated the Soviet team, pre-tournament favorite. Hungary won the world championship in this most international of team sports with a 2-0 victory ove rthe Yugoslavs. Sweden was third and Germany fourth.

The Hungarians also won another team championship on the final day when they trimmed the U. S. water polo team 4-0. The final standings in this event were Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy (the 1948 winner), U. S., Netherlands, Belgium.

It was on the swimming and boxing fronts that the U. S. piled up its final rush of points. Ford Konno of Honolulu won the 1500 meters for the U. S. with a new Olympic records. The women high divers, Pat McCormick, Paula Myers and June Irwin, made it 1-2-3 in their high board final for 19 more points. In the women's 400 meter freestyle however, our Evelyn Kawamoto, who broke the old record in the prelims, had to be content with third, behind Hungary's Valerie Gyenge, who set a brand new mark, and Eva Novak of the same country.

John Davies of Australia won the 200 meter breaststroke over Stassworth of the U. S., also with a new record.

The boxing finals saw ate Brooks of leveland decision Edgar Basel for the flyweight championship, Pentti Hamalainen of Finland decision John McNulty of Ireland for the bantamweight title, Jan achara of Czechoslovakia decison Sergio Caprari of Italv for the featherweight title, Aureliano Bolgnesi of Italy decisioned Alesky Antkiewicz for the lightweight title, Charles Adkins of Gary, Ind., decisioned Victor Mednov of the USSR for the light-welter title, Zygmunt Chychla of Poland decisioned Serge Scherbakov of the USSR for the welter title, Lasizlo Papp of Hungary (1948 champ) decisioned Theunis Van Schalkwyk of South Africa for the light-middleweight title, Floyd Patterson of Brooklyn KOd Vasile Tita of Romania in the first, Norval Lee of Washington decisioned Antonia Pacenza of Argentina for the light-heavyweight title, and Eddie Sanders of Los Angeles beat Ingemar Johansson of Sweden for the heavyweight title.

It was the first time any nation had won as many titles in Olympic boxing. In 1948 the U. S. was blanked. The U. S. scored 50 points for the boxing team title, with the Soviet Union and Finland tied for second with 24 each. The silver loving cup for the outstanding boxer in the tourney went to orvel Lee for his magnificent boxing exhibition.

(The point totals of all countries will be carried in tomorrow's Daily Worker).

Lasting Friendship

MOSCOW, Aug. 3.—The Soviet English language "News" said Friday that at the Olympic Games "most contestants gathered not only in order to show their prowess, but to cement friendship among nations.

"Everyone," the magazine said, "wants to believe that the friendship knit among the youth of different countries won't die and that the contestants will take back with them to all ends of theearth the message of peace and friendship."

Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

offered against 10 of the defendants.

The judge, however, instructed the jury that they could find the defendants guilty if they believed the defendants had "knowingly and wilfully conspired to organize and help to organize the Communist Party as a vehicle to advocate and teach the necessity and duty of overthrowing or destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence."

Before motions were heard the Justice Department closed its prosecution with an appeal to prejudice and ignorance that sank to depths unplumbed in 5½ months of trial.

Learning, according to prosecutor Norman Neukom, was a dangerous thing, education something to be suspected.

Newkom appealed to white supremacist attitudes . . . "if they complain about FBI reports spelling the word Negro with a small 'n,' then why do they use a small 'w' in the word 'white' in their party literature?"

Newkom commended to the jurors the testimony of the government's 22 renegade and stoolpigeon witnesses as worthy of their unquestioning belief.

The prosecutor grew maudlin over the stoolpigeons, likening them to the "good thief" who was converted on the cross beside Christ. He "canonized" them as saints in heaven, borrowing the recorded words of Jesus: "This night thou shalt be with Me in paradise."

Cops

(Continued from Page 3.)

the Daily Worker, an officer at the precinct said blandly "That's the first I knew of such a meeting.")

Many hundreds heard Weinstone speak from 8:30 p.m. to nearly 9 p.m., when he adjourned the meeting as the hoodlums attacked the loud speaker car. The meeting had been opened by Evelyn Fisher, Queens CRC organizer who as chairlady introduced Mrs. Ruth Pascoff, a resident of the area, who appealed to the women to speak up for peace. The organized hoodlumism started in full force when Weinstone began speaking, denouncing the Smith Act as a fascist law which was being used to supress the peace movement.

Interrupted by the cry "who started the war?" the veteran labor organizer and educator answered "irrespective of who you think started the war, the thing is to end it before it develops into a world war." He made an effective appeal to the draft age youngsters in the crowd, pointing out that he was speaking to keep them from going to war.

After the adjournment, Weinstone walked away accompanied by two women. The hoodlums trailed him for several blocks, most likely waiting in typical fascist fashion for a dark place at which to physically assault him. The rescue car foiled them. Attempts of another group of hoodlums to follow in a car were frustrated by a second friendly car which maneuvered to cut off the hoodlums.

Glen Oaks is one of the new housing developments of several thousand families in Queens. A week from Friday night, 30 members of a neighborhood "Mothers for Peace" organization marched along the same street distributing leaflets calling for an end to the Korean war.

The State CRC is formally protesting the failure of the police to provide routine protection to the meeting. Since the meeting was not advertised anywhere, the advent of the two carloads of hoodlums, plus the absence of police, was seen by many as evidence of collusion by the police.

Gen. Grow's Diary

(Continued from Page 1)

bombed, Grow's relations with top U. S. circles, the plot for "war as soon as possible."

Army officials also claimed that one other quotation is taken out of context and insisted the words: "War as soon as possible," which Squires directly attributes to Grow, do not occur in the diary. But officials refused to release any sections of the diary for publication and made no denial of the bulk of material detailing Grow's espionage activities, recorded in his diary and quoted freely by Squires.

Uncontested by the Army is this excerpt from Grow's diary:

"Our intelligence agencies must strive ceaselessly to find and report points of strength and points of weakness as well. We must cause them to lose faith in communist leadership. Everything, truth or lies, to poison the minds of the people."

Grow's views were never officially disclaimed or censured. He was tried only for having kept a diary on foreign soil and allowing it to fall into other's hands.

Albert Kahn, author of High Treason and co-author of the Great onspiracy and Sabotage, who writes an introduction to the pamphlet, termed it "an open confession of one of the world's greatest conspiracies equal only to the conspiracy of silence that has fallen over the diary itself since Maj. Squires first exposed it. To shatter that second conspiracy will go far to shattering the first—the conspiracy for war."

UE Official

(Continued from Page 3.)

ers are soon to vote on collective bargaining agent.

The grand jury kept Brant only 20 minutes. He is to appear again Aug. 27.

In a statement to the press, Brant said it was "no coincidence that I have been subpenaed to appear for the grand jury at a time when an important election of my union is being held at Standard Coil involving 1,000 workers."

"Editorials have appeared in the press warning of the 'danger' that my union will be successful and urging its defeat.

"However, I am confident that the workers at the shop know that the real issues are wages and working conditions and not the phony red-baiting which the press and the employers have engaged in.

"I wish to state that the membership of my union has been informed of my presence before the grand jury and they recognize that I am here in the capacity of representative of the union, which is under attack, rather than me as an individual."

The close tie-in between today's grand jury action and the Smith Act trial is seen in the fact that one government stoolpigeon earlier named Brant as an "associate" of the working class leaders on trial.

Deepest sympathy to
BESSIE
on the untimely death of her
SISTER
and our comrade
BEATTY
staunch fighter for Peace
and Democracy
from
Friends in 23rd Brownsville

Sellout

(Continued from Page 1)

bert Humphrey (D-Minn) and saying Dawson killed all chances of doing anything about civil rights with a speech for a compromise. He quoted Sparkman as telling the same story.

Although Powell termed the platform a sellout and condemned the entire record of anti-civil rights activity of Sen. Sparkman, he stated near the end of his speech a desire to find ways of supporting the Democrats in November.

"We are here," the Congressman declared. "To make the presidential candidate put together a platform that is not going to be watered down." He then revealed that Gov. Stephenson had invited him to Springfield next week to talk over campaign matters. He also announced that Sparkman had asked to see him after the former has had a week of rest. Powell indicated he will see both men.

RAPS RAYBURN

After having repeated his statements made right after the close of the Chicago convention to the effect that Negroes should "sit on their hands" in November so far as the presidential candidates are concerned, Powell conditioned this statement by holding out the hope that the presidential candidate Stevenson could adopt a "personal" platform which would be acceptable to him and his followers.

"We are watching a horse race," he said. "We are watching the forb. But we are not laying any bets yet. We are going to vote but no one knows how we are going to vote."

Powell accused Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) who presided in the Democratic convention, of "using every trick to bring back to the convention the (Dixiecrat) delegations we had voted to exclude." Rayburn, Powell asserted, used "undemocratic rulings" in his desire to aid the reactionary southern delegations.

"He's been doing this to me for the eight years I've been in oCngress," Powell declared angrily.

To the Liberal Party and the labor movement, Powell advised them "not to jump too rashly on the Stevenson-Sparkman bandwagon, for the only tune it is likely to play is 'Stars Fell on Alabama.'"

Powell urged that Harlem voters support him in a demand that Sen. Estes Kefauver be made attorney general, Averill Harriman, Secretary of State and either Dr. Channing Tobias or Ralph Bunche, ambassadore to the Soviet Union. Many in the audience were puzzled at Powell's claim that this would provide an "answer to the Communists."

Every person who entered the ballroom received an American Labor Party statement containing the civil rights record of Sparkman and called on its readers to protest against this by voting Progressive for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass. The ALP leaflets drew the attention of the chairman and other persons on the platform but Powell, when he spoke, said he disagreed with what was on those leaflets but he supported its distribution in exercising their right to distribute them.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

FANS, 8 inches to 16 inches — Regular styles. Window types. List $7.95 and up. Our price $6.49 and up. Standard Brands Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Upholsterers)

SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention, mornings 9-1. HYacinth 8-7887.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

[illegible] & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service city, beach and country, UN 4-7707.

New Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

every two or three workers in a drive to increase the tempo of work.

"There is a lot of principle involved in this fight," Lutes declared, "and we are backing these men up to the limit."

At the Republic Steel mill in South Chicago, there was a walkout of 50 workers in the ware-drawing and nail machine departments.

Local 1033 leaders charged the company was trying to "take advantage" of the workers after their long strike by violating seniority rules.

Men on the picket line at the South Chicago U. S. Steel mill voiced their bitterness over the new speedup drive in the beam mill where there had been numerous accidents prior to the strike.

"We call it the graveyard, the slaughterhouse of the morgue," one picket declared, pointing out that four workers were killed in a 23-month period in this department, which rolls heavy structural beams.

The striking men said the company was trying to consolidate 22 jobs, adding that "this was only the beginning."

"We broke lots of tonnage records for the company and made them lots of money," a picket declared, "but all we got for our pains was an occasional package of cigarettes and a pat on the back."

Alfred Grayson, a striking yard hooker, said he expected men from other departments in the big mill to join the walkout.

"If we don't fight this through, the speedup is going to spread all over the mill," he said.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

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All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
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Mill End Goods

SUMMER CLEARANCE OF ALL IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC FABRICS, BARGAINS GALORE
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80 E. 11th St. — Room 706

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

'Taras Shevchenko' Is Superb Soviet Film

By DAVID PLATT

The Stanley Theatre's new Sovet film "Taras Shevchenko" is one of the finest films we have seen in years.

It tells of a time in Czarist Russia when it was considered a crime to speak out against the evils of society.

In Russia in the 1840s, as in the U. S. in the 1950s, there were witchhunts against progressive writers, and artists who fought for the rights of the down-trodden.

"Taras Shevchenko" is the story of the witch-hunt against the great Ukrainian people's poet and painter Shevchenko, who rose from serfdom to write:

"When I am dead, bury me
deep. . .
But yourselves rise up
And break your chains in glee!
And with the oppresors' evil blood
Sprinkle liberty!
And when that great new family's
born,
The Family of the free
O have a kindly and peaceful word
With which to remember me."

This artist, whose poems were saturated with democratic ideas and filled with hatred for the nobility, is portrayed with great artistic force by the Soviet actor Sergei Bondarchuk, who will be remembered for his performance of the leading role in the recent "Dream of a Cossack."

It is not only the extraordinary performance of the role of Shevchenko but the general high technical and artistic excellence of all parts of the film that makes it so outstanding.

• • •

Shevchenko was born a serf, and though freed by his master at an early age and educated in the best schools of Russia, he never forgot that he was a son of Ukrainia—a nation oppressed by the czars.

The film shows that Czar Nicholas the First hated Shevchenko for writing poems filled with bitterness because his brothers and sisters in the Ukraine were still serfs, and set out to crush this talent which was influencing the youth of Russia in a wrong way, that is, influencing them to support the fight for Ukrainia's freedom.

Sergei Bondarchuk as 'Taras Shevchenko'

The Czar sent an informer to spy on Shevchenko, and had the poet arrested and exiled to an army camp for 10 years with orders to make a soldier of him and not let him get hold of paper, pencils or paint with which to continue his "subversive" activities.

We see an officer turning the prisoner's pockets inside out to see if he was concealing any artistic tools.

We see the Czar giving instructions to destroy all of Shevchenko's poems.

His police go through the villages breaking instruments and arresting anyone found singing his songs.

But, as this beautiful film points out, no matter how hard Nicholas the First tried to break the poet's spirit, he failed to still the voice of this Ukrainian whose verses were permeated with the dream of a land without masters or slaves and who advocated the liberation of all the oppressed. And somehow, despite the czar's repression, Shvenchenko's poems got around to the people.

• • •

Shevchenko's experiences as a soldier in exile where he witnessed the brutal murder with whips (3,000 strokes) of a private for talking back to an officer, are among the most powerful in the film.

Especially moving is the scene where the poet, who is determined that no one will ever make a soldier out of him, is ordered to entertain the officers, and gives them a lesson in the meaning of human dignity that gets through even to their degraded minds.

They never did make a soldier out of the poet. Shevchenko never learned a single exercise in soldiering.

• • •

The film says that Shevchenko was eventually freed from his prison camp with the help of other progressive writers and artists of his time who recognized the exceptional qualities of the poet's work and labored tirelessly to free him.

These included such outstanding Russian novelists and critics of the past century as Dobrolyubov, Nekrassov Turgenev and the "young" Leo Tolstoi.

All these we meet briefly in the home of Chernyshevsky, Russia's great revolutionary democrat.

"All progressives must take part in the amnesty campaign for Shevchenko," Chernyshevsky says.

Another writer adds: "The Russian people are eager to hear words of truth."

• • •

One of the most interesting aspects of the film is the portrayal of the fight of Russia's greatest intellectuals in behalf of Shevchenko—poet of the oppressed Ukrainian nation.

At a time when the Czarist regime was trying with all its might and main to destroy the language, culture and national consciousness of the Ukrainian people, the leaders of Russian cultural life came out against the Czar's repressive policies and firmly supported the aspirations of the Ukrainian masses.

Who can fail to be moved by the scene in the film where one of the outstanding Russian translators of that time reads his version of Shevchenko's poetry to a meeting in St. Petersburg, and the Russian audience gives a great ovation to the Ukrainian poet just returned from his 10-year exile.

It was out of this unity of all the peoples of the Russian Empire against czarism that the fraternity of nations of the Soviet Union was born.

This unity contains an important lesson for the American people today. Only by solidarity with the struggles of the Negro nation within our borders can the future of our nation be made secure. The recognition of the cultural expressions of the Negro people as an integral part of the struggle for freedom today can help to build that solidarity.

"Taras Shevchenko" is a film of remarkable beauty and depth. We urge every one to see it.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE IRANIACS

"Last night,' said Edna, "I had a dream. I dreamed I was a newspaper reporter and you were a famous psychiatrist."

"Who, me?" asked Arch.

"Yes, you," said Edna.

"Thank you, dear. Tell me about the dream."

"It was this way," said Edna, leaning back in the armchair and staring at the ceiling. "I came into your office and said, 'Dr. Farch, I would like your opinion on some international matters.' You cleared your throat and said, 'Of course, young woman, of course.' Then I said, 'Dr. Farch, please give me your opinion of the situation in Iran where the people have thrown out Chavam and are asking Truman please not to help them anymore while there's still something left of the country.'

"You came to the right man," said Arch. "What did Dr. Farch say?"

"Dr. Farch said that 'nationalism is a familiar factor in the political world and it can be constructive.'"

"Did he say that?" asked Arch, pleased as punch.

"He sure did. Then he said, 'but when nationalism is turned into a sort of mass-suicide complex it leaves the world of political health and gets into the field of morbid psychology.'"

"That Dr. Farch must be a smart fellow," said Arch.

"O, he said more than that," continued Edna. "He said that what has happened in Iran is not nationalism but madness. And then you know what?"

"What?"

"I woke up," said Edna, "and what do you know! The New York Times said exactly the same thing about Iran that Dr. Farch said."

"Maybe Dr. Farch is editing the Times," suggested Arch.

"I think he is," agreed Edna.

Arch clucked his tongue. "What a shame," he murmured. "Iran has gone crazy.'

"Somebody has gone crazy," said Edna. "But I'm not sure it's Iran."

"They got a mass suicide complex," said Arch, "You just told me that's what the Times says."

"I wonder what's wrong with China," murmured Edna. "I guess China has dementia praecox."

"Why so?"

"Well, if Iran has a mass suicide complex just for wanting her own oil, you can imagine what China has for wanting her own land!"

"Dementia praecox," said Arch. "That's bad!" The world is in a serious situation."

"Indeed. And so is the Times.'

"What's the matter with the Times?" asked Arch.

"The Times? The Times is just plain nuts."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Some Olympic Notes Written on Friday

REGARDLESS OF WHAT the score was in the final basketball game between our champs and the Soviet runner ups Saturday, it is interesting to note the following estimation by Phog Allen, the Kansas U. coach. Said he,

"Make no mistake about it, the Russians have the best team here (outside of the U. S.) with a sound game. They'll develop far more than the others. They play the driving game typical of college basketball. . . . That's something you don't have to tell our boys. They'll be up for this one."

Informationally, the U. S. basketball team in the 1948 Olympics,starring the Kentucky team of Groza, Beard and Co., beat France in the final game 65-21.

SAY, WHEN a country of nine million like Hungary, zooms athletically past countries like England and France with populations over forty millions—as of Friday's standings Hungary was third with 243 points, France 8th with 122 and Britain 10th with 100—mightn't it be a fair assumption that there is much more opportunity for sports competition in the smaller country—and maybe that they're eating better there?

A HUGE PUBLIC peace rally was scheduled for Sunday in the heart of Helsinki by the Finnish Peace Committee after the conclusion of the Games. Among the featured speakers—the greatest Olympic champion of all time, one who knows the difference between peace and war, the former anti-Nazi resistance hero Emil Zatopek.

•

A BROOKLYN "EAGLE" sports columnist, Ralph Trost, expresses perplexity over the results of the women's gymnastic competition at the Olympic Games. "The United States women," he writes, "scoring one point in track and no points whatsoever in gymnastics, trails by what may be described as a one-sided score. . . ."

((After this was written our women did go on to win a track Gold Medal, the sprint relay.)

"I have always been taught," writes the Eagle man, "that no country in the world extended full liberty to women as nearly as the United States. Liberty of action, it might be deduced, has not developed one muscle—unless it be that our lasses can deal a faster canasta than any other women. . . . This treatise benig a scientific paper brings up the question, 'How come a nation of 140,000,000 or so with more women than men doesn't have a single outstanding gymnast?' . . . I am just asking. . . ."

It seems like a reasonable question, worthy of some study.

However, Mr. Trost fails to note that it wasn't only our women gymnasts who were shut out. We also entered a full men's team in all the gymnastic events, and none of them could finish as high as sixth in a single event, for a single point!

Now, contrary to some of the sneering articles you may have seen, gymnastics is not an "alien" thing to our country. In fact, I dare say that the average American youngster who learns how to do things over the "horse," on the parallel bars and on the mat, outnumbers by 1,000-1 the youngster who learns to throw the shot, discus, javelin, race over hurdles, pole vault or leave the sprinters' staring blocks.

Just adding a thought to Mr. Trost's very valid question on the lack of relative success by our Olympic women, could our total shutout in gymnastics competition be attributed to the fact that there is no commercial angle to gymnastics competition, and that our sports tend to grow along the lines of the box office?

King and the 'Quick Pitch'

BIT OF A RUCKUS going on about Clyde King's "quick pitch." Against the Pirates last Thursday Gus Bell stepped into the batters' box, King pitched, Bell grounded out for what would have been the third out, and ump Gugliemi said "no pitch"—the batter wasn't set when King fired. Given another chance Bell got a hit and the Pirates wound up with three runs.

The umps' contention is that there is danger of serious injury if a pitch is thrown before a batter is completely ready and looking for it. King counters angrily by saying there is nothing in the rules that says you can't pitch when a batter is in the batters' box, which is true. He says the burden should be on the hitter to be ready or not be in the batter's box. As for injury, he says that's out because when he fires with a batter in the box and not quite set, his only idea is to pour it right across the plate for a strike.

Well, King is a pitcher and looks at it his way. What he didn't say but what is so, is that he is the type of pitcher who does not have overpowering stuff and must depend on every artifice, headwork, keeping the batter guessing and off balance, etc. If there is a rule or lack of rules to be taken advantage of, it is up to King to utilize same.

However, I think the umps are right and King is wrong. If there is no rule stating that a batter must be reasonably set and ready for the pitch even though he has stepped into the batters' box, there ought to be. The players' safety should come first every time. While it might be true that a pitcher with King's control is not a menace to the batter sneaking one through before he is ready, if he can do it other pitchers will try to do it on a regular basis and then the possibility of serious beanings goes sharply up.

Good luck to you, Clyde, but without the "quick pitch." And let's get the safety rule into the books fast.

'Cultural' Note from Helsinki

WE'LL WIND UP today with a paragraph from one of the dispatches of Armour Milne of the London Daily Worker. It's not about sports, strictly speaking, but since this column appears on the cultural page, let 'er rip. Take it, Armour Milne,

•

Ending today's story on a cultural note, there is a vivid difference in assessment of culture in the two camps housing the athletes. In the camp where the American and co. are housed, a few out-of date American and British films provide the sole means of entertainment. The British actually brought two old films to Helsinki, and that in itself was reported as something worth while in the British newspapers.

But in the other camp, where the athletes of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania are housed, there are regular cultural evenings, with orchestras and dancing and singing groups forward from all of the countries named. These not only take it in turn to entertain the athletes, but they are also putting on regular shows for the people of Helsinki and the visiters.

B'klyn 'Federal' Strikers Win 14-Day Strike

Five hundred Federal Manufacturing strikers, members of United Electrical Workers Local 430, yesterday won their 14-day strike with a more than 13 cent package increase. The workers voted unanimously to accept the latest offer and production is scheduled to resume today at the company's plants in Brooklyn.

Te settlement provides for an eight-cent hourly wage increase, the District Four health and life insurance plan, to be paid entirely by the employer, improvements in the vacation schedule and reinstatement of a shop steward

Jeffrey Van Clies, shop chairman and president of Local 430, hailed the settlement as a "ringing victory over union busting."

Notables Ask Candidates Come Out vs. McCarran Act

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

An Open Letter folder to Congressional candidates asking them to declare publicly their position with regard to the McCarran Act (the Internal Security Act of 1950) is being distributed by the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, the committee announced yesterday.

The Open Letter, signed by 100 educators, religious leaders and professional people from all over the country pointed out that the McCarran Act "is responsible for the intolerable situation in which Government agencies, in a manner all too reminiscent of Nazi Germany, are already preparing concentration camps, are holding thought-control hearings, are denying passports to citizens, and are deporting and refusing admission to aliens."

The folder provides space for an individual to add his signature to the list of distinguished signers of the Open Letter before sending the folders on to his Congressional candidates.

The Open Letter folder—a copy of which is enclosed—can be obtained from the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, 2 Stone Street, New York, N. Y., at a cost of $1 per 100 copies.

SIGNERS

Among the signers to the Open Letter are:

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.; Miss Emily Greene Balch, co-winner, Nobel Peace Prize (1946), Professor Emeritus, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; S. Miles Bouton, writer and lecturer, Ashville, N. Y.; Catherine Drinker Bowen, author, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Prof. George Dahl, Professor Emeritus, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist and Pulitzer Prize winner, Arlington, Vt.; Dr. Robert Gordis, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Rockaway Park, N. Y.

Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Dr. William E. Hocking, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University, Madison, N. H.; Prof. Harold Hotelling, Professor of Mathematical Statistics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Rabbi Leo Jung, Rabbinical Council of America, New York City.

Bishop Gerald Kennedy, Portland Area, the Methodist Church, Portland, Ore.; Dr. John A. Mackay, President, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton; and Professor Robert Redfield, anthropologist, University of Chicago.

Mrs. Bass Tells Experience with Foley Sq. Stoolie

The story about "overthrow of the government" related from the witness stand in the Smith Act trial in New York doesn't jibe with the facts, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle and now Progressive Party candidate for vice-president of the U. S., declared.

After listening to the testimony of Louis Rosser of Los Angeles, the government's fifth witness against the 15 Smith Act defendants, Mrs. Bass said Rosser "never spoke about overthrow of the government in all our conversations, and we had many of them."

This was a reference to Rosser's testimony that Pettis Perry, one of the 15 defendants on trial for their political views, had advocated the "overthrow of the government."

Mrs. Bass was a spectator at the trial in the Federal courthouse in Foley Square Thursday. "It certainly was a surprise to walk into the courtroom in New York and find on the witness stand a man I knew in Los Angeles as Luke Rosser," she explained.

"Rosser is one of the first persons who approached me on the question of Negro liberation and perhaps inspired me to become intensely interested in forces in Los Angeles where he and I lived that had the tendency to keep my people the most oppressed minority.

"He showed me that we were second-class citizens because we were docile, because we were not fighting restrictive covenants and were content to live in blighted sections and were satisfied with dismrimination in employment.

"Knowing Mr. Rosser in his previous activities, it has centainly been disconcerting to find him in a courtroom hesitatingly denying now the things he advocated at that time.

"I can't tell of the things I feel about Rosser—the way he's turned."

FBI STOOLIE WHO 'REMEMBERS' 1932 TALKS CAN'T REMEMBER WHICH DAY HE TOOK STAND

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Louis Rosser, a professional west coast anti-labor informer for the FBI, fifth government witness in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, could not remember when cross-examined Friday the day he was called to the stand to testify. This amazing failure of the witness to remember that the prosecutor called him to the stand only three days before loomed as a significant factor in impeaching creditibility of his earlier detailed accounts of alleged speeches and statements he claimed were made 18, 19 and 20 years ago by Pettis Perry and other defendants.

Questioned by defense attorney James Wright, Rosser remembered well enough he was sent here by the FBI from Los Angeles on July 17 to testify against the 15 defendants. But his memory which was unusually sharp about alleged events as far back as 1932, faded to zero when the lawyer put his next question.

Q. What date was it when you took the stand in this case?

A. What stand?

Q. The stand you are sitting on.

A. I don't remember.

Q. Is it because it was so long ago?

A. No.

Q. Why don't you know what day you took the stand?

A. It just slipped my mind.

Wright reminded the witness it was the beginning of his third day on the stand, that he began to testify under direct examination last Wednesday.

Wright recalled Rosser's earlier testimony purporting to quote in detail statements he said he heard Perry make in the early and middle 1930s about "violent overthrow" of the government.

Q. Did you keep notes on the series of meetings or activities you attended in the middle 30s?

A. No. I kept it in my mind.

Wright left it to the jury to decide whether it could believe what Rosser said he "remembered" Perry saying two decades ago. He proceeded to question the witness about his present residence in Los Angeles.

Q. Do you remember the date you moved there?

A. No.

Q. Why don't you remember that date?

A. You don't remember things like that.

Rosser admitted he could not remember when he moved into a residence at a previous address. Wright's questioning turned to the witness' family relations.

Q. What is the date of your marriage?

A. I don't remember.

"I can't remember all those things," the informer pleaded.

The only event the witness clearly remembered during the cross examination was his enlistment in 1950 in the FBI stoolpigeon service, an act which condemned him as a betrayer of the struggles of his own people, the Negro people, against vicious jimcrow.

Wright kept pounding away, shattering Rosser's credibility at every turn. He questioned Rosser about his elaborate story of an alleged 1934 meeting in the Los Angeles Negro community. Under direct examination Rosser quoted Perry as telling the meeting socialism could not be esablished without "violent" action.

"Isn't it a fact you didn't remember that meeting at all?" the lawyer asked.

Rosser insisted he did remember.

Q. What did Perry say on that occasion?

A. I don't know.

Wright reminded the witness he "did know" about the alleged speech the day before.

"I resent that," the witness shouted.

He said he first met defendant Betty Gannett in Los Angeles, August or September, 1935.

Q. It could have been in July, could it?

A. It could have.

Rosser said he met defendant Claudia Jones in 1937 in the Young Communist League headquarters. He identified the YCL headquarters as having an entrance at 14 St. in New York. Entrance to the YCL offices at that time were at E. 12 St.

Rosser will be under cross-examination when the trial resumes Monday.

Juror Ill, Replaced

Charles C. Chatterton, Columbia Broadcasting System technician, jurer in the trial of the 15 New York Communists, was excused Friday by Judge Edward J. Dimock because of illness. Chatterton was replaced by alternate juror Noble W. Jones, Salvation Army social group worker. Jones the first of four alternatives, was the only Negro qualified by the court for service in the trial.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks objected vigorously to replacement of Chatterton, a white man, with the Negro juror.

Baltimore 6 Will Appeal to Supreme Court

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

RICHMOND, Va.—The U. S. Court of Appeals Thursday turned down an appeal by the six Baltimore Smith Act defendants .

In a 19-page unanimous opinion by Chief Judge John J. Parker, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit said it could find no basis for granting a new trial to the defendants.

Harold Buchman, a Baltimore lawyer who represented several of the defendants, said the case would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The opinion held that membership and literature provisions of the Smith Act of 1940, under which the six were convicted, were constitutional.

The six defendants had been fined $1,000 each and sentenced to prison terms of from two to five years each as follows: Philip Frankfeld, five years; his wife, Regina, two years; George A. Meyers, chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, four years; Leroy H. Wood, District of Columbia party chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg and Maurice L. Braverman, a Baltimore lawyer, three years each.

ALP Asks Disbarment of Abner Surpless

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The Kings County American Labor Party Friday sent a letter to Mayor Impellitteri, Chief Magistrate Murtagh and the New York City Bar Association demanding the removal of Abner Surpless as a Magistrate and his disbarment as a lawyer. The letter was signed by Paul Trilling, Kings County American Labor Party executive secretary.

The letter follows:

"Magistrate Abner Surpless has disgraced his judicial office and this city. His vicious Hitlerian remarks about the Puerto Rican people, and his behavior on the bench, are a serious threat to the people and democratic institutions of New York City.

"To call Magistrate Surpless un-American would be charitable. His remarks are uncivilized. He should be promptly removed from the bench, and barred from the practice of law."

Jersey CIO-PAC Weighs Stand On Elections

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

NEWARK, N. J.—The 70-member state CIO Political Action Committee will reexamine the state political situation in the light of the recent national political conventions, state CIO president Carl Holderman said Friday.

The committee will meet in Newark Aug. 7 with CIO delegates to the Democratic convention.

The CIO-PAC has indorsed Archibald S. Alexander for election to the U. S. Senate. However, it postponed other Congressional indorsements pending recommendations from county units.

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National Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

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